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May 1935

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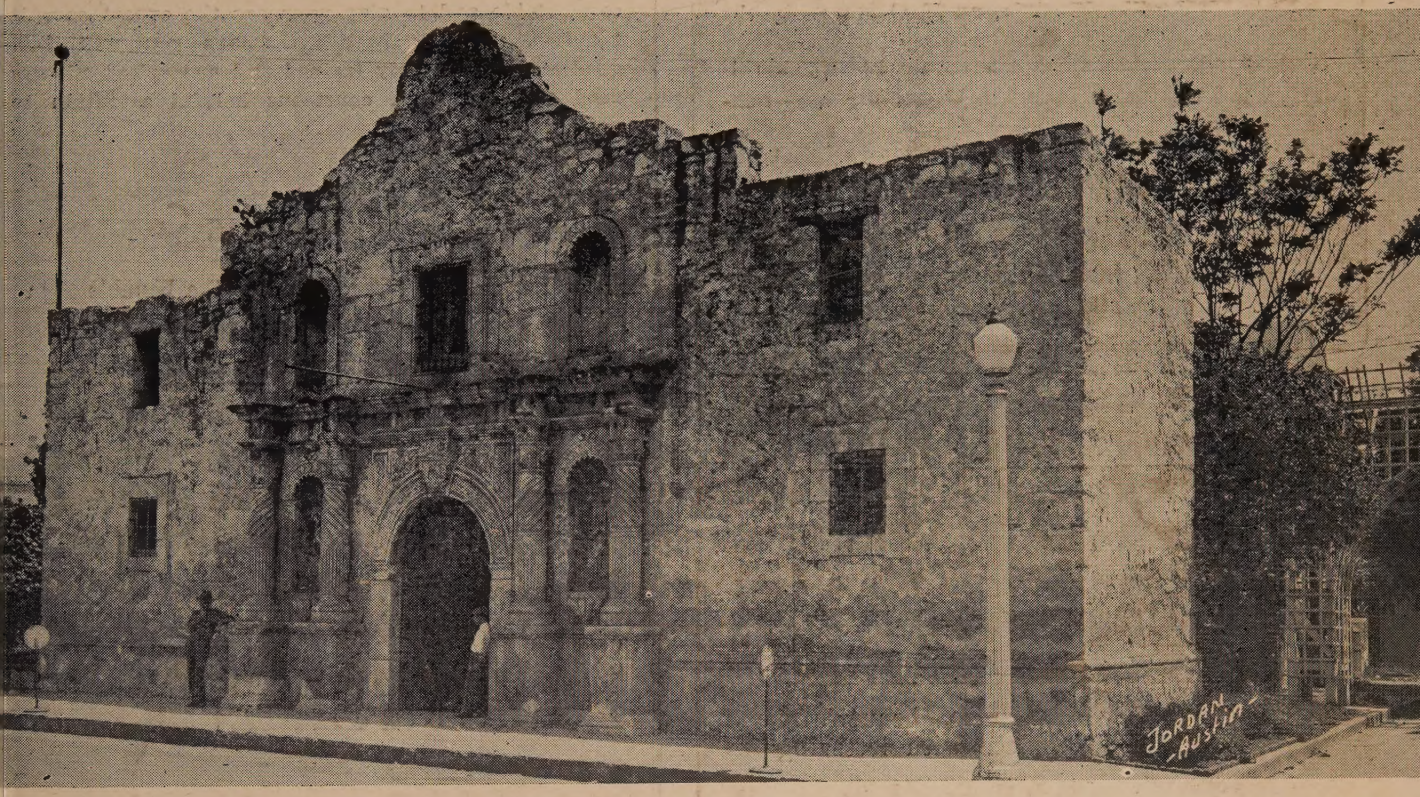

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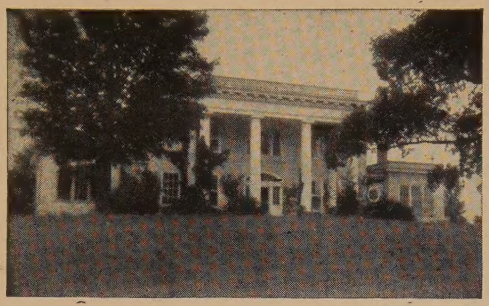
Texas Number

Vol. II 25c Copy No. 2



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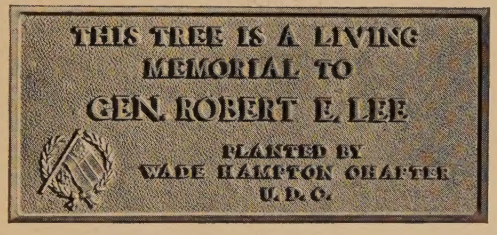

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The First Word

ten The Southern Magazine became assured fact, the Divisions were ed to secure ten per cent of member- p at once for their part in the sup- t of the work. Those who have, up date, secured their quota and gone over are Arkansas, California, shington State, Massachusetts, Min- ota, Connecticut, Michigan, Wash- ton D. C., Indiana, Illinois, Flor- , New Jersey, Missouri, Oregon o; Pennsylvania; with New York al- st there. North Carolina and Vir- ia standing at the three quarter mile t. Texas has sent in the largest mber of subscribers for the past nth. This does not include the ge number of libraries, schools and eral subscribers, news-stands etc. ich amounts to at least half of the ge and constantly growing subscrip- n list.

* * * *

TENTION is called to the advertise- nt for the Robert E. Lee Memorial e markers to be found in this issue. th Carolina is using them and a utiful memorial to our chieftain uld be to plant a tree and erect these rkers on the Lee Highway, through Valley and Southwestern Virginia, ere landscaping and tree planting is w in progress.

* * * *

The June issue will be devoted to rginia. Articles by Dr. Douglas Free- n, Dr. H. J. Eckenrode, Dr. Charles Lewis, Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Dr. tthew Page Andrews, Mrs. Bessie F. y and many other noted historians l appear in June issue. A large mber of extra copies are being en- ed, so do not postpone sending in r list of extras in plenty of time.

* * * *

e July issue will be devoted to Ar- sas and the August issue to North rolina. Both promise to be most eresting and instructive.

* * * *

tember will be devoted to Kentucky d a special cover design will appear en. We hope you will like the Texas ver appearing this month depicting famous Alamo.

* * * *

not forget to renew that subscrip- n or give order for extra copies of ese excellent issues.

The SOUTHERN MAGAZINE

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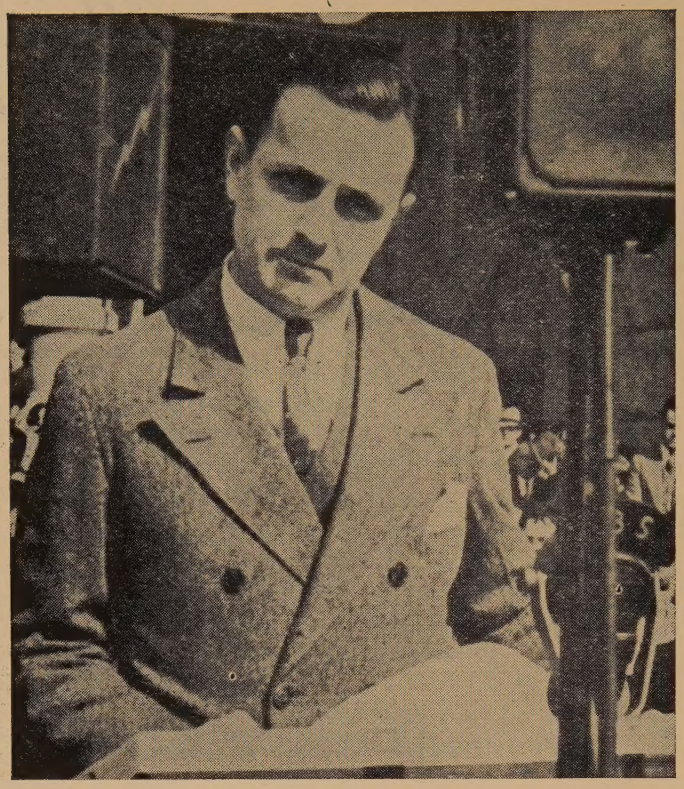


GOVERNOR JAMES V. ALLRED

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Austin, Texas
March 30th, 1935

To the United Daughters of the Confederacy,
Greetings:

May I take this opportunity of expressing through the columns of "The Southern Magazine", my appreciation as well as that of Texas for the fine work your magazine is doing in keeping alive the ideals and traditions of our Southern heritage.

Through the medium of this magazine and through the work of all southern enterprises, the South will continue to move forward as an inseparable link in the nation's progress.

It is indeed an honor, but a well deserved one that the Texas Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy is receiving by the dedication of the May issue. I know of no better way to return this compliment than to invite you to the Texas Centennial in 1936 and to allow the Texas Division of your organization and the State of Texas to be your hosts at that time.

With best wishes for the continued success of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, I am

Sincerely yours,
JAMES V. ALLRED,
Governor of Texas.

JVA | gc

The Texas Pioneer

Who can compute the debt we owe the Texas Pioneer
The dangers, hardships he endured to win the wild frontier?
Romance and tragedy and blood; wild beasts and treacherous foe
He faced that Texas might be free. Great is the debt we owe.

He left us a legacy of honor to maintain;
From far-flung prairie, hill and wood, from hero-haunted plain
Come echoes of the martial tread of Texas Pioneers
Whose deeds of dash and daring to thundering down the years.

He paid the price, this god-like man that we might have today
A land of smiling plenty, where Peace and Love hold sway.
But our Pioneers have left us and we must hold on high
Their lone star in its field of blue,—blue as the Texas sky.

He struck the shackles from her limbs and made Great Texas free.
He always answered "Ready!" Now the call means you and me.
So fill a golden goblet, let it bubble to the brim
With patriotism's nectared wine we pledge our faith to him.

Perhaps unchronicled his name, unepitaphed his tomb;
He may repose on sun-lit hill, or sleep in forest's gloom.
God met the gallant Pioneer beyond the sunset bars
Where after battle cometh peace; after the strife, the stars.

Immortal Houston! thine the hand to write
On history's height a young Republic's name
At San Jacinto win the unequal fight
And weave our Lone Star Flag from Battle's flame.

Travis and Crockett, Fannin, Bowie, all
Our peerless heroes, belted knights of Mars
To Alexander, Ney and Caesar call
And list their battles as they count their scars.

Your names to brass and marble we entrust
Yet, as the waiting centuries unroll,
When monuments are immemorial dust
Your fame will gleam the brighter on Time's scroll.

So rest thee, gallant Pioneers
Beyond the sunset bars,
Where after battle cometh peace;
After the strife,—the stars.

—Mrs. Charles G. Barrett, Poet Laureate, (Emeritus for life now) Texas Division U. D. C.

CAPITOL OF TEXAS

TEXAS---*A Fleeting Glimpse*

By PEARL GRANT VINING

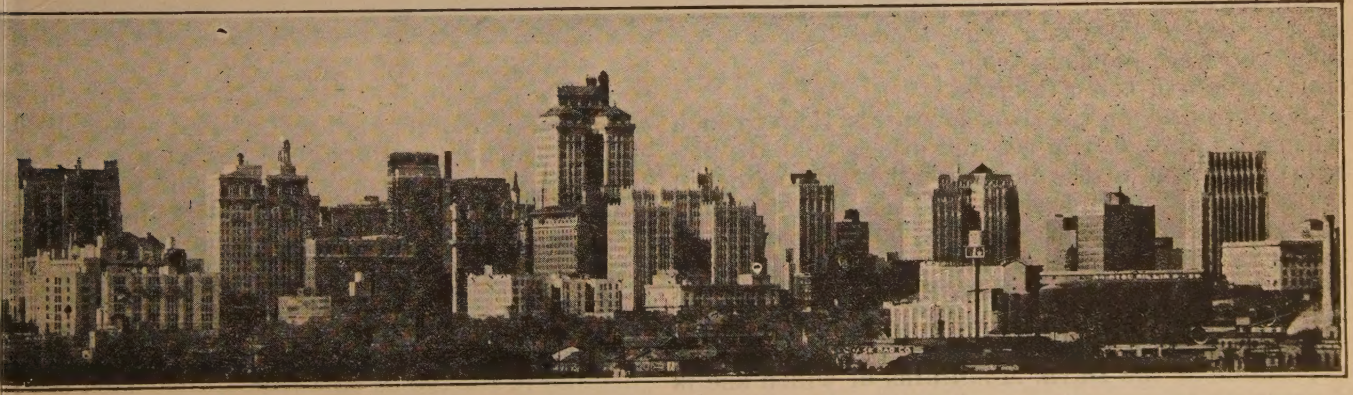
BIG, fat, bluff, breezy Texas," they say. "So Big Texas" writes an easterner, indulgently, "where the statistician finds iself in clover, he has so many millions of everyng to add up and make tales about." But he iracterizes the stories of the bigness of Texas as nchausen tales told merely to confound the newner. He just does not know that it is really true t it is farther from El Paso to Beaumont, and m Texaline to the mouth of the Rio Grande, n it is from Chicago to New York; that for near- four hundred scenic miles Texas touches Gulf Mexico; that if you turn the state over, Brownse would obliterate Winnepeg, Canada; that if i tipped the state up and dropped it north like cossed pancake, it would knock down the sky apers of St. Paul; and east, El Paso would drop the Atlantic, and south, the state would blot out st of Mexico; that the governor of Texas rules re territory than any king or premier of Europe s in the continental limits of his country, Russia ne excepted.

* * * *

t has been a long time since General Sheridan d, "If I owned Texas and Hades, I would rent xas and move to the other place." Texas has nged since then, and prhaps General Sheridan s had ample time, and possibly opportunity, to nge, too. Indeed change is the one word that urately describes Texas. It is a far cry, though ually less than one hundred years, from the time en the accredited ambassadors of the courts of ance and England paddled up the dirty bayou to uston, donned their velvet breeches and waded rough Texas mud to present themselves at the ide frontier capital. Buffalo Bayou is now a at ship channel, deeply dredged, so that ocean amers dock at Houston; And the capitol build- g is a $3,000,000 structure, second in size only to it of the national capitol.

Texas has changed commercially. The herds of slim, longhorn cattle, "a hoof, a horn, and a streak of yellow," that ranged the plains and were the main source of revenue in the early days have given place to the whitefaced Herefords and valuable Brahmin cattle. In good years the Ft. Worth market alone will receive more than 1,000,000 head of cattle, besides sheep and hogs. More than a billion dollars worth of oil has been produced in Texas in the last few years. In one year alone the state produced 214,000,000 barrels, more than one sixth the estimated production of entire world. The largest oil refinery in the world is at Port Arthur. Her mineral production, exclusive of oil, is valued at $70,000.00. Texas has more lignite than the whole famous Ruhr region of Germany. She has enough potash to make the United States forever independant of the French, German potash monopoly. More than forty per cent of all the cotton grown in the United States is grown in Texas. Houston is one of the greatest spot cotton markets in the world and has a market service so perfect that a cablegram about cotton has been sent from Liverpool and a reply received in three minutes. In one year truck farmers produced 107,000 tons of cabbage, 3,000,000 bushels of Bermuda onions, 125,000,000 pounds of peanuts, 133,000,000 pounds of sweet potatoes, and avalanches of lettuce, beans, spinach, ect.

But more marvellous and infinitely more thrilling than all of these things are the people who wrought them. More adventurous than first efforts at colonization, are the colorful figures of LaSalle and Stephen F. Austin. More romantic than fresh-blazed trails through the wilderness and the establishment of San Jose, is the chivalrous Father Lopez and the heroic franciscan friars. More sacred than the Alamo and Goliad are Bowie and Travis Bonham, Fannin and Crocket. The battle of San Jacinto set the tide of Saxon supremacy toward the Pacific and was one of the decisive battles of the world. But behind the battle of San Jacinto looms Sam Houston.



SKYLINE—DALLAS, TEXAS

Pioneer Women of Texas

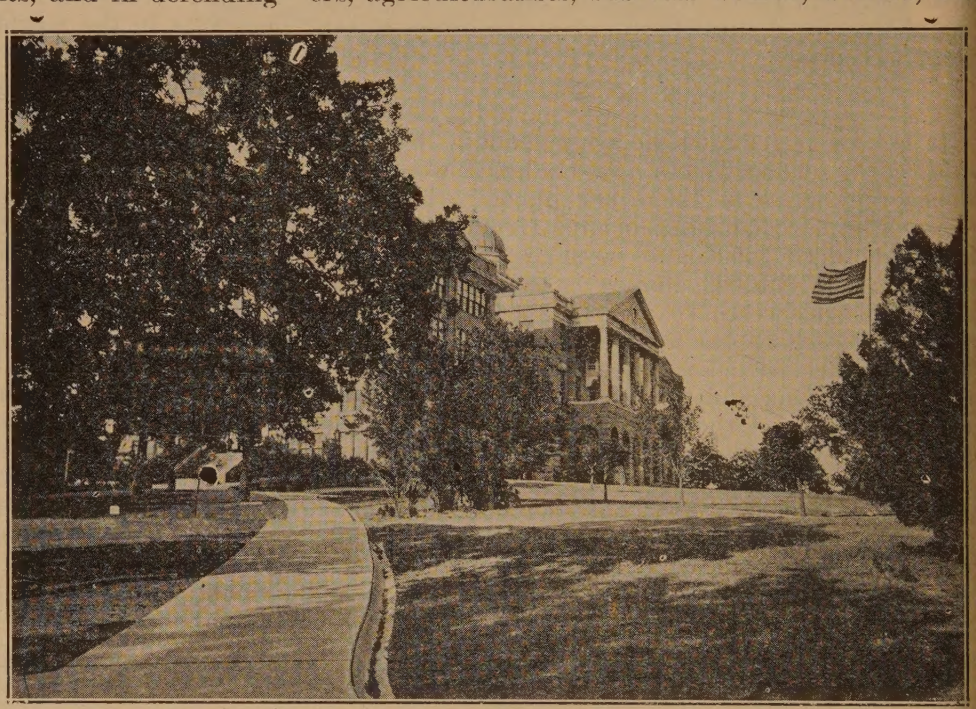
(Radio Address, WFAA—April 3, 1935)

By MATTIE LLOYD WOOTEN

Dean of Women and Assistant Professor in Department of Sociology, Texas State College for Women, Denton, Texas

AS Texas approaches the celebration of its one hundredth birthday, the citizenship of the state is becoming increasingly conscious of the debt of gratitude it owes to those heroic pioneers who laid the foundation for its present civilization.

The early books and histories which give the details of the birth and development of Texas are filled with laudatory stories of the brave deeds of pioneer men who left their native states to plant new homes in an unfriendly wilderness. These writers emphasize at great length the suffering and the crushing hardships endured by men in their strenuous tasks of building log cabins, raising crops without farm implements, and in defending their families against the treachery of the merciless red man. But one must turn the pages slowly and search carefully through many volumes in order to discover records of the part played by pioneer women in the settlement and development of Texas. Yet after close examination of the data, one finds women on the frontier of Texas, as always, operating at the very center of things—continuing and protecting life. Women were concerned, however, not with these primordial functions only, but also with the very active roles they played in the social and economic growth of the frontier.



TEXAS STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Denton Texas

The consideration in this brief discourse will be given to the Anglo-American women who were pioneers from the vantage of being the first in point of time on the frontier, rather than to such women as Sara T. Hughes and others who are pioneers by virtue of the fact that they were first in certain fields of endeavor. The emphasis on the Anglo-American pioneer woman, however, does not mean to discredit the influence of the Spanish woman, immortalized by Rosa Monterey or the contribution of the Indian woman epitomized in the brave deed of the Indian girl, Emily, who is as imperishable as the Davis Mountains of which she is forever a part.

Life for the pioneer woman of Texas was not so complex as the life of the woman of today, but it was more difficult. The woman on the frontier of Texas was forced to live in a land where three distinct civilizations met and clashed with all the obstinacy that each could muster. Under these circumstances she was often baffled but never conquered.

In the midst of dying civilization and in the dawn of a new civilization often referred to as the "Cattle Kingdom", women of Texas developed no such new and colorful personality types as did the men in the guise of the cowboy, the fence rider, and the ranchman. Yet women accepted with brave and courageous spirits their roles as wives, mothers, religious leaders, educators, industrial workers, agriculturalists, business women, writers, and artists in a manner that helped to develop the frontier and make possible the Texas we now enjoy.

The danger of becoming a parasite was unknown to the pioneer wife and mother. Her life was a busy one, and the outlet for her ingenuity and originality was unhampered by sex discrimination. Many times she helped to saw the logs that went into her cabin, and later, through her creative powers, attacked with little outside help the problem of furnishing it, for the ox cart that transported the family into the new land offered little space for household commodities. The statement that "Women have always worked, they can not do otherwise"

s undoubtedly verified by the pioneer mother. e not only had the responsibility of the mother l the homekeeper, the teacher, the doctor, the rse, the weaver, the tailor, the gardener, and the rksman, but in times of illness or when the hus- nd was forced to leave his field for other reasons, became the farmer, and often performed the ac- l labor necessary to produce a harvest.

t would require volumes to list the names of valiant mothers of Texas, but a few representa- e examples of these mothers will reflect their ience, courage and ability to face hardships, and meet bitter disappointment.

Jane Long, the wife of James Long, who at- pted to win Texas by military operations what stin later achieved by colonization, was one of first Anglo-American women to penetrate the rt of Texas. She fully exemplified what a fear s woman and a devoted wife can do under the st difficult circumstances. Mrs. Long, with a kground of the old South, followed her daring sband to Texas as early as 1819. During a jour- to Galveston Bay she had the thrill of dining La Fitte's private ship. Once it was necessary for husband to leave her alone with her infant and egro servant at Fort Bolivar. During the cold, ary winter, frozen oysters and fish constituted ir only food. One night when a bitter blizzard l claimed part of the roof of the house, and the gro girl lay violently ill, another child was born. r several days, the daughter five years old went ne to the beach to gather the oysters for their d. After many months of waiting, news came of tragic death of her husband in Mexico City. en followed the delay of several months before les were sent over the trackless praire to take nily to San Antonio. Later Mrs. Long went by rriage to Monterey in a vain effort to bring her sband's assassin to justice. She returned to her tive state only to accompany Austin and his band colonists back to Texas, where she located per- ntly at Richmond, Texas. By her wise manipu- ion she became a woman of considerable wealth. spite the hardships of the frontier she lived to eighty years old.

The wife of Sam Houston illustrates the old age that for every man of which history boasts, re stands beside him a woman just as brave. s. Houston constantly devoted herself to the per- mance of those tasks that would lighten the toils her husband and bring comfort and happiness to r children. After Houston's death, a yellow fev- epidemic entered Texas, and while caring for its tims, Mrs. Houston lost her life.

Mothers on the frontier had not only poverty d illness to combat, but also the formidable red an. Mrs. Kinchloe, a survivor of an Indian at- ck on her home, bore the scars of eleven wounds her body. During the attack she saw a neighbor utally murdered before her eyes. Her children re safely hidden away and escaped unharmed. is was no always the case, however, for the fury the red man often expressed itself in merciless tacks upon children, either killing them at once, rturing them, or taking them away holding them prisoners.

The pioneer woman did not confine her interest altogether to her home, but she often extended it to include the institutional life of her community. Her sympathetic understanding and interest in the spiritual development of frontier undoubtedly played an important part in the success of the religious movement in Texas.

Although Protestant religion was in violation to the Mexican colonization law, formal Sunday Schools were organized, and Miss Mary Helm has the honor of being the pioneer in this activity. An account of the organization of another Sunday School give credit to four women and two men for this achievement.

Mrs. Mary E. Bell is distinguished as a pioneer woman who fostered the Christian faith both in her home and in her community. She was an earnest worker in the earliest attempts to establish Sunday Schools, and welcomed always the circuit rider to her home. On one occasion when no minister was available, she is said to have conducted the burial service of a neighbor.

The wives of pioneer preachers shared very intimately in the spiritual and intellectual lives of their husbands. The study was done in the living room which frequently served as bedroom and kitchen, and the sermons very often reflected the combined efforts of husband and wife. Furthermore the major responsibilities of the home and field were borne by the wife when her itinerant preacher husband went long distances to preside at weddings, conduct protracted meetings, visit the sick, and bury the dead.

The attitude of the pioneer Texan, toward education was portrayed in the Declaration of Independence signed March 2, 1836, in which the matter of the neglect of public education was one of the chief charges brought against the Mexican government. Although the growth of education was slow in Texas, there was a variety of educational institutions established in pioneer days. Before 1848 charters were issued to four institutes, ten academies, seven colleges, and eight universities.

The general trend of education in the early days of Texas reflected very decidedly the influence of women. The first young ladies' boarding school was opened at Cole's Settlement in 1834 by Miss Trask of New York. Her academy building was constructed of cedar and post oak logs and was eighteen feet square. This school is held to be the progenitor of Baylor University and Baylor Women's College. It is interesting to observe that the newspaper item announcing the opening of the school fixed the price of board at two dollars per week and tuition at six to ten dollars per quarter.

It is also of much interest to Texans to know that Mrs. Sawyer, a pioneer Texas women, has the distinction of opening the first school in Houston, The first crude school house that marked the beginning of this splendid system of city schools is pictured as an artless double structure of rough boards. The room devoted to the education of the boys had only the natural soil for a floor, while the girls very luxurously walked about upon plank in their establishment.

It appears from old records and papers that at an early date religious schools were established in Texas by various churches. The result of these ef-

forts was the opening of Rentersville College by the Methodist Church and Baylor Female College by the Bapist Church. Women played very active parts in the promotion and operation of these colleges, as well as in many other church schools.

Women also became teachers in one-teacher, old-field schoolhouses. The value of the character building resulting from the efforts of these brave and courageous women cannot be over estimated. Mrs. Mattie Belle Anderson, far past her eightieth birthday, who still lives in the Davis Mountains likes to relate the stories of how she organized the first public school in that section of the Big Bend country. Although Mrs. Anderson was a leader in the field of education in those far-away mountains of Texas, her influence in the church has been equally as valuable.

The pioneer found no industrial organizations of any kind on the frontier. All things essential to the existence of the pioneer and his family had to be won from nature and converted into such commodities as they were able by their skill to produce. Spinning, weaving, and sewing absorbed a great deal of the time of women and girls. These industries not only cared for the needs of the immediate family, but often provided it with additional income.

For centuries the social group has recognized women in the role of tavern keepers. Women in this capacity filled very important places on the frontier where there were a great many homeless men. Prominent pioneer women in this role were Mrs. Jane Long, who operated a hotel in Richmond, Mrs. Angelina Belle Eberly, who opened a hotel first in San Felipe and later one in Austin known as the Eberly House, and Mrs. Hank Smith, a native of Scotland, who maintained a hotel at Fort Griffin during the exciting times of the development of fort towns.

Miss Eleanor Brackenridge is representative of those women who were actively engaged in business in the early days of Texas. She took her place as director of the San Antonio National Bank established by her brother at the close of the War, as the first woman in this type of work in Texas and she is said to be the first woman in the United States to hold such a position.

Women as well as men were operators of farms and ranches on the frontier of Texas. Widows, especially, engaged in farming. It offered an opportunity for mothers to remain in the home and care for their little children while they directed the older ones in the regular agricultural activities. Mrs. Richard King, after the death of her husband, directed her ranch of more than two thousand square miles for thirty years. The institution was valued at $40.000.000 and the expenditures were more than $100.000 per year.

Women in the early days of Texas also interested themselves in keeping records of the happenings on the frontier. Scores of these writings were found in the forms of old letters, diaries, journals, and memoirs. There were other pioneer women who expressed themselves in poetry. They sang into their songs the beauty of nature, the adventures and heartaches of the pioneer, and wrote into long poems many of their hopes and ambitions together with the patriotic sentiments that grow out of the ceaseless struggles of the frontier. Some of the women undertook the more pretentious tasks of writing books, and it is interesting to note that the first book published about the Texas frontier was written by Mrs. Mary Austin Holley, a cousin of Stephen F. Austin, and published in 1833. Another book, Texas in 1850, written primarily to interest the people of the United States is the religious conditions of Texas, was the work of Melinda Rankin.

The Museum in Austin dedicated to Elizabeth Ney stands out as a monument to the fact that art was appreciated by pioneer women. The art of this zealous woman enriched the civilization of the frontier, and to lovers of art everywhere.

The pioneer women of Texas knew the sense of fortitude and were strangers to futility. They were gracious, kindly and generous; to us who follow them this knowledge has brought dignity and opportunity. They left to us a heritage of courtesy, restraint, forebearance, and consideration for others, and discovered, as Mrs. Ritter Beard has well said, that "human progress cannot be weighed in noise and measured by inventions, that the greatest discovery of the mind was neither fire nor electricity, but the power to share in another's pain". Therefore, we pay our homage today to the pioneer women of Texas in gratitude and humility of spirit for the benefits we have received at their hands.

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Continued on page 49

The Jefferson Davis Highway

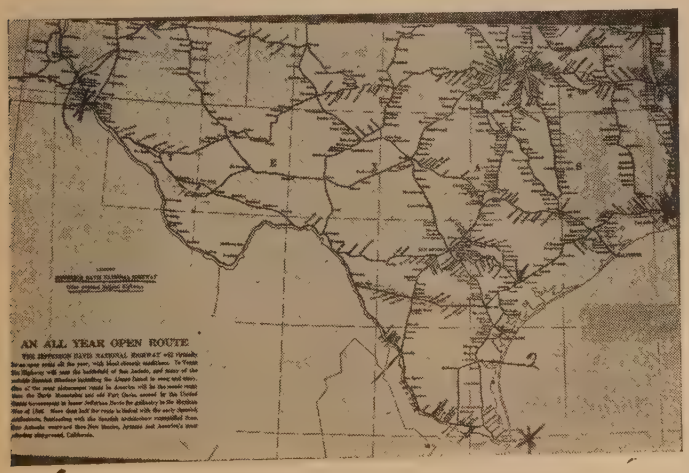
THE Jefferson Davis Highway, proposed and, fostered entirely by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, was inaugurated as "memorial, historical, and educational" work in keeping with the tenets of that order. They believe that a great transcontinental Highway, traversing the Confederate States and being an historic parallel to the Lincoln Highway would be an object lesson.

The children of America would be taught that the name of Jefferson Davis should personify all for which Southern Confederacy stood, just as the name of Lincoln personifies the Federal point of view. They believe that in no better way could this be accomplished.

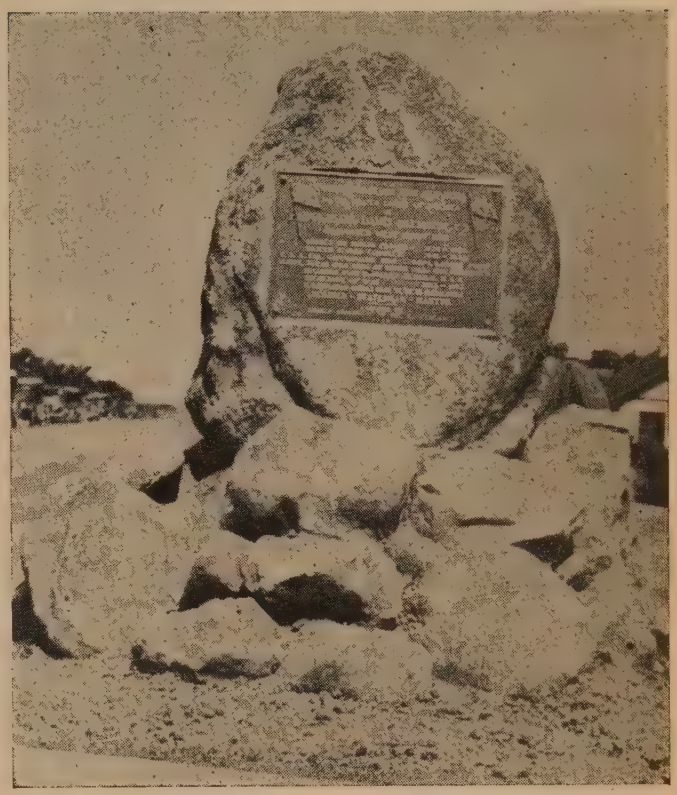
The route includes every Southern Capital except three, and doubtless some day "branches" of the route will link up with these. Richmond, Va., and Montgomery, Ala., being also capitals of the Confederate States of America are doubly historic and will have markers of special significance as will certain other historic points. Branches lead North and South with routes from Fairview, Ky, the birthplace of Jefferson Davis, through Tenn., via Memphis, and Mississippi, via Dyersburg, Jackson and so forth to New Orleans where it joins the main line.

The other most important branch is an attractive route through Georgia beginning at Irwinsville where Mr. Davis was captured after the flight from Richmond, and extends in a diamond shape to Savannah and other points of interest, joining the main line at Atlanta, the latter skirting Stone Mountain, that wonder of nature and the subject of wonder at the present time as to whether the history of the Confederacy to be carved upon its surface will really materialize.

The first Confederate Capital at Montgomery; Beauvoir, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Davis and lovely Winnie, "The Daughter of the Confederacy," the charming memorial church with its sacred memorials to the entire Davis family; and New Orleans are all inextricably linked with the life of Mr. Davis as well as with many other illustrious leaders of Southern Confederacy.



Jefferson Davis Highway through Texas



Monument on Jefferson Davis Highway, Marking Southern point

This road of remembrance traverses more than twelve hundred miles in Texas, much of which is already built, much of it marked with tourists markers, with plans for permanent markers and beautification, as soon as the roads are complete. Texas was the first state to secure the name over designated Highways by the legislative enactment, (1921) and Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky and others followed suit. The route in South Carolina was the first to be completely built, marked with tourist markers, with several permanent markers at historic spots, and beautification where needed. Victoria (Texas) was the first county to mark the Highway with the official marker (three stripes—red, white and red, with the letters J. D. H. in black) and to plant pecan trees, and secure a tourist park. Several other counties have marked, and the entire route will soon be marked with tourist markers by State Highway Commission.

One Georgia chapter planted a ten-mile avenue of Crepe Myrtle; Alabama and Mississippi will use the Magnolia extensively. Other states are choosing native shrubs or trees. Texas, having such a variety of soil and climate, is consulting the State Forester as to zones suited to particular trees and shrubs.

A special point of interest in Texas besides those previously mentioned, is that one of the most beau-

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1—RICE INSTITUTE
2—PUBLIC SQUARE IN HOUSTON
3—TEXAS BAYOU
4—ONE OF THE OLDEST BUILDINGS, OLD STONE FORT
5—FIRST CAPITOL OF TEXAS
6—CONFEDERATE HOSPITAL

HOUSTON

HOUSTON was founded in turbulent times, her early history was enacted in a most romantic setting. The first permanent settlement was made here, shortly after the battle of San Jacinto, the deciding conflict in the struggle of the Republic of Texas from Mexican dominance. It was fought on April 21, 1836, and that day of the month is annually observed as a holiday and time of celebration by all Texans. By this battle was eventually added to the United States more territory than the total area of the thirteen original colonies.

The founders of Houston were John K. and A. C. Allen, who first tried to buy the townsite of Harrisburg (part of Houston) from the owner, John P. Harris. Failing to agree on the price, the Allen Brothers decided to establish their dream city at a point eight miles from Harrisburg. In August, 1836, the Allens filed a deed for 1,400 acres, had the tract duly surveyed and the first of September began a vigorous campaign of advertising.

The city was named in honor of General Sam Houston and it was for a time capital of the Republic of Texas. Developments proved that the Allen Brothers were not only good real estate men but excellent prophets.

The city's growth is reflected in the fact that the 1930 census placed Houston's population of 292,352 as first in Texas and second in the South. The United States Census Bureau estimated Houston's population at the beginning of 1933 to be 319,000. The year 1930 also saw the announcement of the port's advance to first place in the nation as a cotton port. As further evidence of the city's advancement, Houston was the only large city in the nation that year in which postal receipts showed a gain over each corresponding month of the preceding year. Houston also lead all of the nation's large cities in the percapita expenditure for home building.

Houston enjoys the advantages of both rail and deep-water shipping facilities. Eighteen railroad lines radiate from the city like spokes from the hub of a wheel. As far back as 1850, when the first Texas railroad was operating from Houston over the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad, Houston was an important railroad point not only for Texas, but for the Southwest.

An average of fifty freight trains and more than sixty passenger trains arrive and depart from Houston daily.

At a cost of approximately $23,000,000, contributed by the citizens of Harris County and the Federal Government, Buffalo Bayou has been transformed into a deep waterway, called the Houston Ship Channel, and an ocean port created. Of the above amount $11,000,000 has been expended by the citizens of Harris County alone for wharves, warehouses and other port facilities, and the remainder represents the cost of dredging the channel.

Despite unfavorable business conditions, in 1934 4,986 vessels entered and cleared the port of Houston.

Among United States Ports Houston ranks as first cotton port, third in export tonnage and sixth in total foreign tonnage.

Houston has one Class A airport—the municipal field—and several other usable landing fields. The first named is well equipped with boundary and hazard lights, hangers, repair and supply equipment, passenger conveniences and beacons. It also houses the Houston radio range beam and weather broadcasting station, operated by Aeronautics Branch, Department of Commerce. Hangers and other premises for 36th Division, Texas National Guard air service are also located at the airport.

Three air passenger lines serve the city—one operating north and south, another operating east and west, and one providing a service from Houston to Atlanta via New Orleans.

Houston leads Texas cities in the number of wage earners in manufacture, and in the total of wages paid, according to the last Federal census of manufacturing. Houston is credited with 429 establishments, 16,225 wage earners, $20,237,285 in wages, and value of products totaling $144,752,821.

The principal industries are oil refining, cotton compressing and warehousing, cottonseed by-products, rice milling, oil field equipments, textiles, chemicals, paint, iron products, clothing, steel fabricating, flour milling and grain elevators.

Houston is the first cotton port of America. In addition it is the largest spot cotton market in the world; that is, Houston carries a larger stock of cotton in warehouses than any other cotton market city. Many millions of dollars are invested in the 24 high-density cotton compresses operating here.

As presently constituted, Houston's facilities for handling the principal crop of the Southwest consist, in addition to the compresses, of 20 warehouses and terminal plants. These facilities have a combined storage capacity of more than 2,250,000 bales, while the compresses have a pressing capacity of 50,000 bales in 24 hours.

For a decade, Houston has had an important place in the petroleum industry of the Nation. In recent years its prominence has developed to the point where it outranks any other American community as a oil center.

Pipe lines for the conveyance of crude petroleum converge at Houston from a long list of oil-producing fields. Much of the enormous tonnage annually delivered here through these pipe lines goes to Houston refineries. The balance is shipped to refineries elsewhere in the United States or abroad, or to points where it is consumed as fuel oil.

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Capitals and Capitols of Texas

From "The Texas Almanac" 1933

LOCATION of the first capitol of Texas is largely a matter of definition and historical interpretation. In one sense, Mexico City was first capital; because at the beginning of the claim of Spain to Texas, there was no intermediate provincial capital for the administration of the area now known as Texas. Of course administration at that early date, consisted of exercising a theoretical claim to the territory. During this period Texas was sometimes designated as Apacheria, or "land of Apaches", and again as "Nueva Felipinas," or "New Philippines" the latter designation, being applied to Texas, as a part of an early North Mexico State.

MONCLOVA—Monclova might be considered the first provincial capital of Texas, because it was this city that served Gov. Alonzo De Leon as headquarters when he made his expeditions into Texas in 1689 and 1690. De Leon apparently on the assumption that the Texas area was a part of Coahulia. Following the second expedition, in 1690 Texas was set apart as a separate province and Domingo de Teran appointed as first Governor. Teran led an expedition north from Moncolva into Texas marching as far as the Red River in the vicinity of present Texarkana, in 1691 and 1692. Unless Teran's headquarters were at Monclova, they were with the moving expedition. In 1693 Texas was abandoned and was without administration, except that of the Indian, until 1718.

LOS ADAES—In 1718, Martin de Alarcon was made Governor of Texas and Coahuila and led an expedition of soldiers, missionaries and colonists into Texas, founding present San Antonio, and marching to East Texas. What he considered his headquarters seems not to be a matter of record. In 1720 Marquis de San Miguel de Aguayo, who had succeeded as Governor, headed an expedition into Texas which reached the Neches—Sabine area and the missions and presidios of this territory were increased in number, one of them being Los Adaes, facing the French out-post of Natchitoches. This presidio, which is now Robeline, La., became the capital of Texas, which was separated from Coahuila, and remained the seat of whatever government existed for half a century. (Bolton and Marshall, in "Colonization of North America".)

SAN ANTONIO—With the ceding of Louisiana to Spain in 1762 by France, the East Texas and West Louisiana Spanish posts were gradually abandoned, including Los Adaes, and San Antonio became the seat of Texas government in 1772, remaining to until 1824.

SALTILLO—After Mexico became independent of Spain, Texas was by decree of the Mexican Congress united with Coahuila, with Saltillo as the capital, the first State Congress convening here Aug. 15, 1824.

MONCLOVA—On March 9, 1833, the seat of government for the State of Coahuila-Texas was removed here. There was strife between Monclova and Saltillo, but Santa Anna in 1834 confirmed the former as the capital, and Augustis Viesco was elected Gov. of the States of Coahuila and Texas, April 15, 1835.

SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN—The consultation of 1835, representing the different municipalities of Texas by which the first provisional government of Texas was organized, met here and this place continued to be the official headquarters of the revolutionary government until the convention of March 1, 1836, and it is considered *"defacto et de jure"* the first capital of American Texas.

WASHINGTON-ON-THE-BRAZOS—On the call of the provisional government, representatives of the people of Texas met here March 1, 1836. This convention, in which all the powers of sovereignty were claimed and exercised, adopted a declaration of independence and formed a Constitution and inaugurated a full corps of executive officers March 2. On March 17, the convention dissolved before the advance of Santa Anna's troops.

HARRISBURG—Because of the movement of Santa Anna's troops, President Burnet, for convenience, selected Harrisburg on Buffalo Bayou as the temporary capital. No official documents, save a few executive orders and proclamations, were issued from here.

GALVESTON—At the approach of Santa Anna, President Burnet, with a part of his Cabinet, abandoned the mainland and took refuge on Galveston Island.

VELASCO—After the Battle of San Jacinto the treaty of Valasco was signed here by Santa Anna and President Burnet.

COLUMBIA—In October, 1836, the first permanent government of the Republic of Texas went into operation. The first general election under the Constitution was ordered. The seat of government remained here for three months.

HOUSTON—President Houston, on Dec. 15, 1836, ordered the seat of government removed to the new town at the head of navigation on Buffalo Bayou, that had been selected by Congress as the temporary capital, where it remained from April 10, 1837, until the meeting of Congress in 1840.

AUSTIN—President Lamar approved a bill naming the Capital Commission which selected the "site of the town of Waterloo, on the east bank of the Colorado" as the permanent capital. This selection was confirmed by act of Texas Congress Jan. 19, 1840, the place being named Austin.

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Texas---1528-1936

By GUY BRYAN HARRISON, JR.
Assistant Professor of History, Baylor University,
Waco, Texas

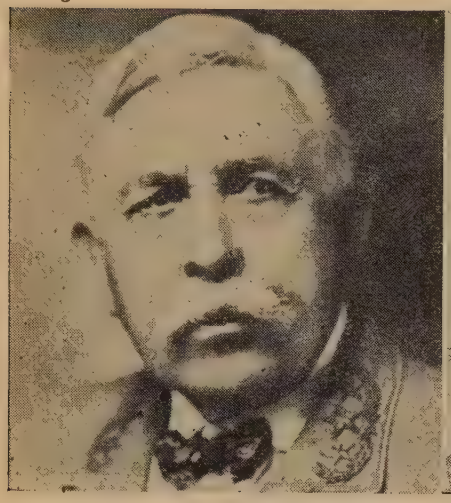
GOLD! Gold for which the Spaniards so eagerly sought, for which Englishmen sailed the Spanish Main, for which Frenchmen were willing to defy the all powerful Pope who had divided the world between Spain and Portugal; gold, the magic word, drew the first white men into the vast unknown region of Texas. The "Northern Mystery", "Amichel", the home of great golden empires, it was to all Spaniards following the conquest of the wonderously rich empire of the great Aztec emperor, Montezuma. To find, to conquor, and to hold a similar empire was the ardent desire of every Spanish adventurer, every Spanish government official, of even the rank and file of the army.

To the backwash of an unsuccessful attempt to conqueror Florida must go the credit for the initial entry of Texas by the white man. Cabeza de Vaca, shipwrecked on Galveston Island while attempting to reach Mexico with the survivors, after living among the Indians as a slave and medicine man for eight long and trying years, finally made his way across Texas and into Mexico and to his own people. His coming awakened great interest, and finally, together with the rumors of a great golden empire, more wealthy than Mexico inspired the sending of the greatest armed expedition so far in the annals of New Spain into the Mystery. It was the expedition of Coronado which, after discovering the fabled empire and finding it barren of the supposed riches, went on another wild chase across the northern reaches of Texas in search of an additional fabulous kingdom, Quivira, a land of golden bells, boats, and other vast riches. Needless to say, this expedition was likewise fruitless, the sole result being that the second group of white men had crossed Texas and became convinced that the land held no earthly attractions for them. During the same time that Coronado was making his excursion across northern Texas, the remnant of De Soto's conquering host, minus its leader, who now rested in the bosom of the Father of Waters, that Mississippi River which he had discovered, was making a valiant effort to find its way out of the wilderness and the encompassing hosts of Indians which beset its way on every side. Those efforts led it through northeastern Texas and on into the very heart of central Texas where they were stopped by the broad flood of the middle Brazos. Thence they returned to the Great River where they built boats and found their way home by water. Thusly had ended, in miserable failure, the first major efforts of the white man to have and to hold Texas.

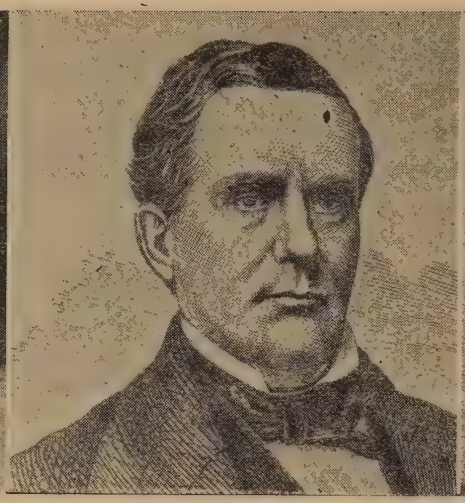
During the course of the sixteenth century however Spain had succeeded in planting two great northern outposts, namely, New Mexico, leaving vacant, except for the native Indian, the whole of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. Due to the unfavorable reports of the great expeditions of Coronado and De Soto and the massacre of the few missionaries who had been sent among the Indians of the region, little had been done to occupy Texas, Spain expending all her declining strength in effort to organize and to hold the vast possessions which she already occupied. It was not therefore until well past the middle of the seventeenth century that Spain made a serious effort in the direction of Texas and then only in the face of an encroaching Egland in America and of the expansion of New France south of the Gulf of Mexico through the labors of the celebrated Joliet, Marquett, and La Salle. With La Salle threatening Texas and the later French colonies at Mobile, Biloxi and New Orleans directly cutting the Spanish territories in half, Spain galvanized into an earnest but short lived colonization effort.

Into Texas were sent several expeditions to establish missions and presidios, or forts, among the Indians of central and east Texas. These were passing efforts, for shortly Spain and France were clasping hands across the Pyrenees, having become cousins due to the new king of Spain's close relationship to the Grand Monarch, Louis XIV of France. France was allowed to clench her hold on Louisiana and Spain relapsed into her usual sleepy attitude with only a spurt of activity now and then. In short, after over two hundred years of rule by Spain, and in spite of all her entries, missions, forts, the establishment of some towns, she had to show for her work only the miserable little towns of San Antonia. La Bahia, and Nacogdoches, together with a few dying missions and decrepit forts.

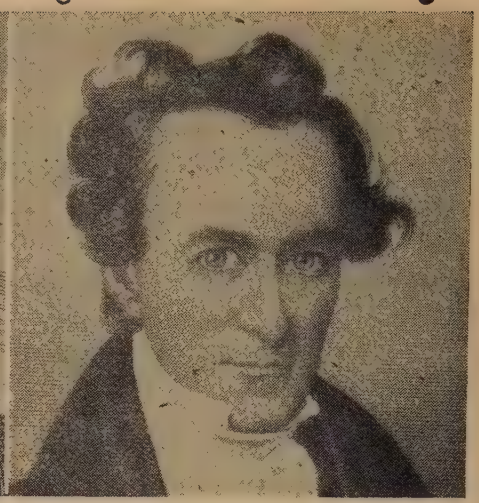
In 1763, due to no efforts of her own. Spain underwent a tremendous expansion in the new world. In that year, France, after nearly a hundred years of war with England, a war which was fought not alone on the continent of Europe but on the high seas, in the West Indies, in India, and in America, acknowledged her approaching defeat and gave to her loyal ally, Spain, all of her fair domain of Louisiana west of the Mississippi and the City of New Orleans and the immediately adjacent territory to the east of it. This gift was not made out of the generosity of her heart, but in order to keep her hated enemy, England, from getting it. It was only a few months later that she lost the remaining part of her once great empire in America through its cession to England. Spain received this great gift with reluctance at first, but with joy a little later when she saw the Atlas-like stride which England made to the west



GEN. FELIX H. ROBERTSON



ANSON JONES

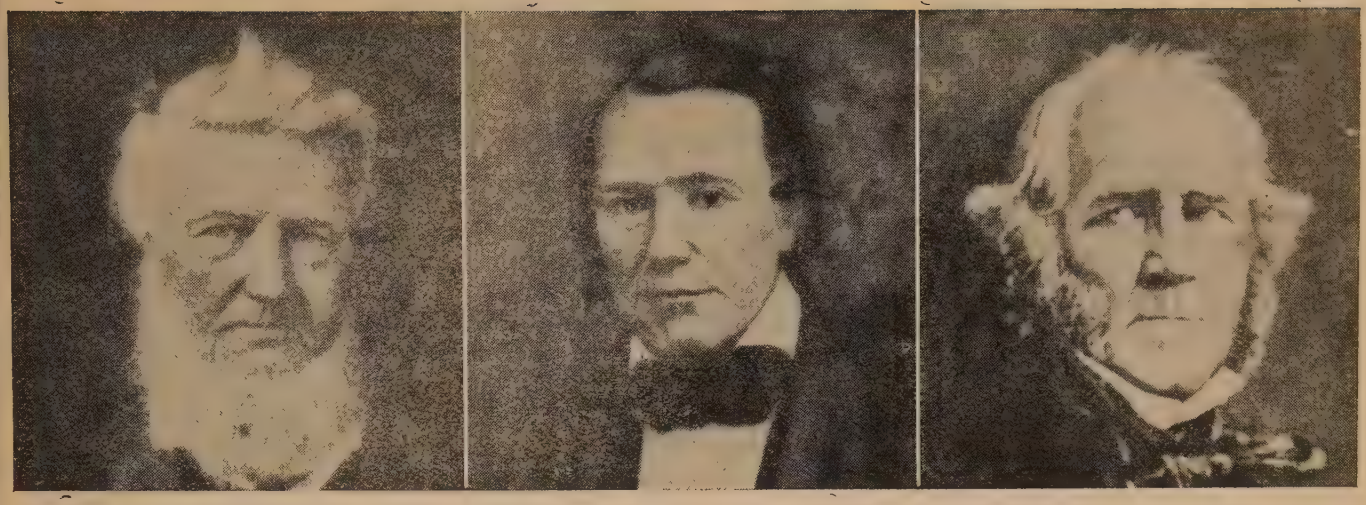


STEPHEN AUSTIN

through the final treaty, Louisiana, now Spanish, with its boundary to the east, the great Mississippi, was to be the block in the way of the seemingly resistless advance of the English people westward. Henceforth, Spain again entered on a period of more acute neglect of Texas, if such could be, in favor of the strengthening of Louisiana against the English advance. In 1800, the colossal military power of Europe struck the weakened Spanish state and Spain humbled herself before the great Napoleon, giving to him in response to his demand Louisiana. with no stipulation as to its western boundary. Within three years Napoleon had sold his new domain in America to the infant United States and once more Spaniards looked across Texas, weakened by generations of neglect and saw not the amiable and kindred people, the French, but the Americanized Anglo-Saxon who had lost none of his imperial and acquisitive instincts by contact with the wilderness of the new world, but on the contrary had been strengthened thereby. Texas now suddenly took on an unwonted importance. It was the Anglo-Spanish frontier and as such must be not only held but made strong, so strong that it would withstand the onslaughts of those advancing hosts from the east.

For a time Spain had parried the thrusts from the United States with the bait of Florida and the navigation of the Mississippi, but now she was forced to concede the freedom of the Great River to Americans and then through the sale of Florida was able to gain a definite fixing of the American-Spanish boundary at the Sabine. Definite according to the treaty but in the minds of American citizens there had been no fixation of that boundary. Throughout the west in 1819, the year of the treaty there was cold fury at the thought that the United States had given up to Spain her claim to Texas. Napoleon had sold us to the Rio-Grande, why not take it? That question was no sooner asked than answered in the form of filibustering expeditions into that much disputed land. American traders and horse drovers penetrated Texas and operated extensively there, much to the disturbance of Spain. Philip Nolan with an armed band made alliances with the Indians of Texas and built a fort on the Brazos, only to be wiped out almost to a man by Spanish troops sent for the purpose. James Long, in 1819, invaded Texas and established the Republic of Texas at Nacogdoches only to fall before Spanish troops. Aaron Burr and that arch traitor James Wilkinson, erstwhile commander-in-chief of the United States army, laid elaborate plans for the conquest of the country and the foundation of a great Louisiana-Texas-Mexico empire. These plans all of them, fell through but they were expression of the purposes which lay in the minds of the American people. Only a short time later Mexico, the pride of Spain, began her epic struggle for independence. This struggle was the excuse for other expeditions of Americans into Texas, expeditions ostensibly to aid the Mexican people in their struggle for liberty. Such were the incursions of Gutierrez and Magee and the numerous other smaller companies led into the territory by brave and adventurous men from beyond the Sabine.

Within the Viceregal government of New Spain during those dying days of Spanish rule in America, there were taking place some very significant scenes. Moses Austin, an experienced colonizer and business man, applied for a grant of land in Texas. Just what lay behind those scenes at this time no one exactly knows, but the grant was made and Austin was to receive princely domain in Texas upon which he was to establish a colony of Anglo-Americans. Was Spain trying to fight fire with fire by the placing of American colonists in Texas who were loyal to her and thus forestalling the advance of the American flag? Whatever the motive of Spain, it was, as far as she was concerned, never to be tested out, for in the year 1821 her rebellious province became the Republic of Mexico, free and independent of the formerly glorious but now dying mother state. As Mexico stood in the place of old and dying Spain in the new world so Stephen Fuller Austin the young and vigorous son of the elder Austin, now took his father's place as the first Anglo-Saxon empresario in Texas, for it was on the return from Mexico that the long arduous trip took its toll in the shape of the life of the father. Young Austin accepted the heavy responsibility of creating our great Texas, little knowing what prolific fruits were to come from the enterprise. Dreams he had however, and of such stuff are states made. From Spain had come



DAVID G. BURNETT MIRABEAU LAMAR SAM HOUSTON

the initial grant, so now Austin was forced to journey to Mexico City in order to secure its confirmation at the hands of the Republic. It was only to join a host of other men who were seeking lands in Texas. In spite of the crowd, in spite of the rapid changes in governments, in spite of the warning from high Mexican sources as to the good intentions of the Americans, Austin finally secured his much sought confirmation on almost the original terms. Soon after Austin returned to the United States to gather his settlers other grants were made to Americans and before long Texas was covered with the territories of hopeful empresarios. Austin, however, made the first settlement on his great extent of land between the San Jacinto and La Vaca Rivers, locating his capital and first town at San Felipe de Austin on the lower reaches of the Brazos River. From that time onward until Texas won her independence from Mexico, San Felipe remained the capital of Anglo-Saxon Texas.

The new colonists had their troubles. Indian raids for long made life burdensome, these were, however, put to an end by the very vigorous action taken against them by the settlers. The Indians were very much surprised at treatment so different from that which they had received at the palsied hands of Spain and the far from vigorous hands of the Republic. From that time on until the turmoil of the Revolution Austin colony was free from serious Indian troubles. They did not fail to vent their spleen on the colonies of empresarios not so warlike toward them, and such troubles continued until the days following the close of the War Between the States. Hardly had Indian troubles been put into the background and the colonists settled down to a peaceful existence when the Edwards brothers, who held the region about Nacogdoches, feeling aggrieved at the Mexican government, proudly proclaimed the region about their little town the Fredonian Republic, and proceeded to make alliances with the Indians and send appeals to the other colonists to join with them in the struggle for freedom. These other colonists led by Austin, still felt bound by their oath to Mexico, and feeling the time a very ill advised one for revolt, even went so far as to march with the Mexican trops against the Fredonians. The revolt was short lived, lasting hardly a month before its final suppression.

This incident of itself seemed of little consequence, but it meant much to the Mexican Government. Had they not been warned of this very event? Had they not been told that the Americans would enter, settle, then revolt and turn the land over to that Octopus which had devoured everything in its path so far? Duly alarmed for the safety of Texas, the Mexicans now frantically went to work to preserve it. Don Manuel de Mier y Teran journeyed through Texas and reported at length on conditions. And now, to make matters infinitely worse and to confirm Mexico's suspicions, the United States began some very short sighted attempts to purchase the whole of the territory to the Rio Grande. Although these offers were spurned by Mexico, they gave the needed impetus to the already glowering Mexican authorities. Slavery was prohibited and then permitted, measures were taken and then withdrawn. The Government seemed unable to make up its mind. It was, in truth, distracted, for it was beginning to feel the effects of one of its intermittent attacks of that particular disease which seems to effect the Mexican people, revolution. Santa Anna, the Napoleon of the West, had not yet found that there could be only one Napoleon, and was engaged in trying to dominate the Mexican people. Mexico now entered a period of many years, during which, for no extended length of time, was there a strong and efficient government in power. Every policy seemed to change except that in regard to Texas and on this subject the Mexican mind seemed closed. Troops were sent in to occupy the territory, Mexican settlers of the worst classes were sent in and given choice lands, Americans were reminded that they were supposed to be Roman Catholic in religion, by the decree of April 6, 1830, all colonization from the United States was forbidden, and to cap the climax, Mexico now had the audacity to close the period of colonial freedom from customs duties and to attempt their collection.

Such tactics could not fail to ruffle the feelings of freedom-loving Americans, and soon "the fur began to fly". Consultations were held, smuggling

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Our Vice-President

A MAN of intrinsically modest taste, is "Tio Juan" from down on the Rio Grande. His friends down Uvalde-way call him the "early bird," and the well applied old adage has thus strengthened this Texan's "daily dozen" to constitute his sixty-five years of vigorous manhood. His sufficient hair is all silver, but has not brought the shadow of advancing age to a face as roseate as the setting of the sun over the Rio Grande. That rosy countenance and a twinkling gleam of a pair of hadsome eyes as blue as the field flower, known as the bluebonnets of Texas. These expressive eyes are perhaps, the most notable feature of this Texan's entire physiognomy.

Other various titles, as "Post Office," and "Cactus Jack" are familiar to this sturdy Texan of the "Lone Star" State, but his pre-Revolutionary ancestors christened him John Nace Garner. His pioneer forebears and relatives of the Confederacy, were from the aristocracy of the Tidewater vicinity of Virginia, who later moved to Texas in 1868. Young Garner obtained his law degree from Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tenn.) and was admitted to the bar, returning to Uvalde for law-practice. He was also editor of the local paper, and his financial rating from the results of shrewd business experience, occasioned Mr. Garner to have a notable collection of stocks, bonds and real estate.

His home town, Uvalde, of the azure blue, is situated between Del Rio and San Antonio, known as the "Garden of Flowers". In the heart of this hill country, where deer, quail, bear—in fact, game of every description, make a hunters paradise; even enticing cool fishing places to satisfy the anglers delight. Not far distant, an altitude of 5,500 feet, is located Ft. Davis which was a military barracks of olden days where General Lee and Colonel Jefferson Davis were quartered on the edge of a beautiful Limpia canyon. Surrounding this district, are magnificent ranches, palatial homes, and veritable haciendas, where "My Lord of the Plains" dispense regal hospitality, 'mid blooming oleanders blowing a sweet requiem of peace to the soul.

Dignity, intelligence, an avoidance of the lime light, and a strict attention to business, have marked this notable Texan throughout his life, beginning with his college days—his life story is an epic of American pioneer manhood. Once a cattle man, having as a hobby a ranch of angora goats, his farming and banking facilities brought him fame and fortune. Baseball, horse-racing and contract-bridge are his pleasures *"pour passer le temps;* but the happiness of his wife's companionship, a fondness for books and radio entertainment, are inducement enough for a quiet evening in contrast to his office work in the Senate.

The interesting, varied, and illustrious career of this most noted Texan has gone far along the senatorial road, since he entered the field of politics, and it was Jim Wells, political boss of Brownsville, in the Rio Grande Valley, who launched Jack Garner at thirty-three, later to be Texas' famous representative. Year after year, his Texas constituents retained him in the National Capital; after Congress witnessed his activities in affairs of the "Ship of State," commencing from Theodore Roosevelt early days; through the administration of Taft, Wilson, Harding, Cooledge, Hoover, and now another Roosevelt Presidency. On the fourth day of March 1933, the Texans declared, that one Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was taken in the greatest political cooperation of our times—the Firm of "Garner and Garner". The business manager is none other than his brilliant wife, whose happy marriage to the young Texas Judge whom she met in early days in the praires of the Panhandle region, heightened the career of this much praised and popular statesman whose name was to appear on the horizon as a candidate for the presidency of the Democratic Convention, at Chicago, where he was a powerful contender.

The other member of the firm of "Garner & Garner," is likewise modest and Mrs. Garner is not altogether impressed by the so-called "swank" that has grown in Washington of late years, which she admits as "an innovation to be dispensed with, not a tradition to be revered." Mrs. Garner is a good customer of "King Cotton"in her home town, Uvalde, and only wears more formal gowns when the White House reception and other social functions demand an evening attire of black lace. Faced with social responsibilities of her status, as wife of the Vice-President, Mrs. Garner, is obligated to attend social activities in the gay Capital, and her first engagement opened the Congressional Club, where she was hostess, gracing the tea table in a most hospitable Southern manner. The program of entertainment at this club was exceptionally brilliant as Doctor Kurt Hetzel rendered selections from Wagner and Strauss; also Dwight Rohrer, barritone, sung both classical and popular numbers.

When the days work has been completed, the firm of "Garner and Garner" retire to their suite at the Washington Hotel, sometimes lingering in the lobby to chat with old "cronies" or attend a movie, or even play bridge, but Jack and Ettie Garner are most congenial in each others company. They both practiced the "New Deal" long before most people were talking about it. They both have a great sense of humor and loyalty to friends is generally known as Mr. Garner's highest virtue among those who are acquainted with him. In a ripely masculine language, his friends find that time passes rapidly when listening to Jack Garner's clever stories—he tells them well, and has a quick repetoire, which is a rare characteristic, but a notable gift with him. Well here he is, separated by the filmy veil of a single human life from what is probably one of the greatest positions in the world today—our Vice President—although in this exaulted position, has not made him less friendly or less approachable, for he never hesitates to receive

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Reagan, The Commoner

By DECCA LAMAR WEST

JOHN H. Reagan of Tennessee and Texas, a genuine example of a "typical" American, was called the "Grand Old Roman" and given many titles—judge, general and senator, all of which he deserved, but that of "commoner" seems most appropriate.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy is a patriotic order having a membership of about 100,000 women with Chapters and State associations in thirty-eight States. From Boston, Massachusettes, to Tampa, Florida, and Brownsville, Texas. From El Paso, New Mexico, Arizona and California to Seattle Washington. In New York where a half million Southerners form a Southern City within a Cosmopolitan City.

When the general association of the United Daughters of the Confederacy named many days to be celebrated to commemorate valor and patriotism, each state was asked to choose one day in memory of her most distinguished citizen in connection with the Confederate States of America. Texas having furnished thirty-seven brigadier generals, many of whom were exceptionally distinguished, the task was difficult. Yet it was unanimous and enthusiastic that it should be in honor of John H. Reagan, Texas member of the Confederate cabinet and one of the foremost citizens of Texas in the succeeding years of reconstruction, and a leader in the restoration of peace.

In the constant discussion at the present time of what does or does not constitute loyalty to principle or party, the youth of America may well study the life of John H. Reagan. It is the typical American romance from poverty and hardship, up step by step to the United States senate, commanding the admiration and respect of the nation. Energy, dogged persistence, faithfulness to every trust from farm hand to cabinet officer, every record attests. The simply-told story of his life in his calm dignified way in his "Memoirs" is a great source of material, both for a history of the Confederacy and much of the history of Texas for four decades, for his life was one of service inextricably bound with that of his adopted state.

A study of his speeches in congress and later in the United States senate shows an insight into the chief problems of the present time; proves the radical difference between the democratic and republican points of view, and could with profit be read by many writers and politicians who are constantly asserting there are few differences left.

A few lines from one of Judge Reagan's speeches that (barring United States census statistics) may well apply to the present tariff and agricultural situation of a few years ago. The address was delivered in the United States senate on December 12, 1888, on the amendment "to admit cotton ties free of duty:"

"Mr. President: It seems to me that the radical mistake made by the gentlemen who are advocating high protection is that they do not consider agriculture an American industry. That appears to me to be the great mistake which is made, and they consider agriculture the proper field upon which to levy tribute for all other industries.

"Mr. President, of the 17,000,000 people in the United States who by the census of 1880 were found to be engaged in gainful occupations, about 8,000,000 were engaged in the business of agriculture. Another important fact to be mentioned in connection with that, is that of more than $700,000,000 of exports of last year, (1887) $523,000,000 worth were agricultural products."

Many other speeches on the question of "high tariff" prove Reagan the sincere and able exponent of the true democracy.

Reagan a Typical American

John H. Reagan was a member of the United States congress. 1887 1861; postmaster general, C. S. A., 1861-1865; member United States congress 1875-1887; United States senator, 1887-1891. He resigned at request of Governor Hogg to become organizer and first chairman of state railroad commissioner in 1891. He was born in Sevier County Tennessee, October 8, 1818, and was the first child of a family of six—five sons and one daughter. His father's name was Timothy R. Reagan. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Lusk. Of the four lines of his ancestors, the Reagans were Irish, the Lusks English, the Robertses Welsh and the Schultzes German. Each of these branches was living in the American colonies prior to the revolution. Members of each of these families came over the mountains into what is now Tennessee, then a part of the state of North Carolina. His great-grandfather, Timothy Reagan, was a soldier in the revolution and was seriously wounded at the battle of Brandywine. Later he removed to what was then called the West and aided in the building of Lawsons Fort, on the site about four miles from the present town of Sevierville, when the Indians still occupied that country. It was the first fort built in that quarter, now Sevier County, Tennessee His grandfather, Richard Reagan was one of the first white children born there.

Judge Reagan's father became involved in financial difficulties which prevented him giving his children the education he desired for them. This did not prevent John H. from securing an education, however. In his memoirs he says: "When I was about 16 years of age I undertook the task of securing an education and began it by hiring myself to Maj. John Walker for one year at farm work at $9 a month, payable in corn at 2 shillings a bushel. This corn I sold at 25 cents which reduced my pay to but a little over seven dollars per month. With the proceeds of the sale of my corn I pur-

chased clothing and books which, by working Saturdays and mornings and evenings to pay for my board, enabled me to attend Boyds Creek Academy two sessions.

"At the end of the second session, John Brabson employed me to take a flatboat load of produce for him down the French Broad and Tennessee rivers for North Alabama. I was fortunate in finding a good market for the produce and sold it and the boat. He then engage me for 12 months to take charge of a large set of flouring and sawmills. The earnings of that year enabled me to attend the Marysville Seminary (now college) for two sessions. On returning to Sevier County, my old employer, Major Walker, engaged me for a few months as a salesman and bookkeeper in his country store at Fair Garden. In order to obtain more profitable employment to enable me to graduate from the seminary, I went south, floating down the French Broad and Tennessee rivers in a flatboat to Decatur, Ala."

At this critical period Mr. Reagan was less than 20 years old and was longing with every fiber for college and legal training. The opportunity came but he was unwilling to violate racial instincts, the noble heritage of uncompromising principle and righteous judgment in order to obtain the education he coveted.

"There a Mr. Bishop," his memoirs continued, "with whom I had become acquainted, proposed to take me in partnership with him in the retail liquor business, he to furnish house, fixtures and liquors, and I to attend to sales, the profits to be divided equally between us. I declined his proposition, which would have yielded me a handsome income, because I did not wish to engage in that sort of business, or to be brought in contact with the people who for the most part frequent such places."

Does not such sentiment, such judgment, foreshadow the firm will and nobility of character that make us exclaim with the greatest poet, "He was a man, take him for all in all, I shall not look upon his like again."

Reagan Comes to Texas

Changes and experiences filled the years of youth until finally after trading, selling, managing a farm, teaching school, keeping books, and a few minor occupations on the side he landed in the new Republic of Texas in 1839, as he says: "Having with me a few articles of clothing tied up in a handkerchief, and a $10 bill on the Holly Springs Bank of Mississippi, which was worth but 50 cents on the dollar—practically my all in the world."

"At this time there were probably not 100,000 white people in the republic. There were but 26 states in the Union; no railroad west of the Alleghany Mountains, but one in Georgia and only a short line, 44 miles long, around the Muscle Shoals of the Tennessee River. The postage on letters of a half-ounce weight, between Texas and the United States, was almost prohibitory. The inland postage on such a letter in the United States was 25c cents, the ship postage (for mail matter came largely by way of the Gulf of Mexico) was 25 cents and the inland postage in Texas was 25 cents, making a total charge of 75 cents."

He speaks of the courtesy and kindness shown him by many citizens of Nacogdoches and San Augustine, especially a Mr. Lacy.

Lamar's Indian Policy Clarified

The narrative giving an account of the Cherokee campaign deals interestingly with the subject of Lamar's Indian policy, a matter of dispute among so many Texas historians.

To quote again: "During the month of June, 1839, Mr. Lacy, who was the Indian agent for the Cherokee tribe of Indians, then occupying the territory now known as Cherokee and Smith counties, was the bearer of a communication to Chief Bowles from Mirabeau B. Lamar, who had been inaugurated president (of the Republic of Texas) December 10, 1838. That communication recited that in 1836 the Cherokees had assembled on the San Antonio Road, east of the Neches River, when the people of Texas were flying to escape General Santa Anna's invading army, for the purpose of attacking the Texans if Santa Anna should be successful; that the Cherokees had massacred a number of white people and had stolen the horses of the Texas people. It is further recited that in the previous February Gen. Edward Burleson had captured a number of Mexican and Cherokee Indians on the upper Colorado on their way from Mexico to Chief Bowles, carrying to him a commission as colonel in the Mexican army, with instructions for his co-operation with a Mexican force which was to invade Texas the coming spring, and also taking with them powder and lead for Bowles. President Lamar said in his massage that Texas could not permit such an enemy to live in the heart of the republic and that the Cherokees must go to the north of the Red River, peaceably if they would, by compulsion if they must.' It was also stated in this message that the president had appointed six men with authority to value the immovable property of the Indians, no lands, but the improvements, and to pay them for these in money and that they might take all their movable property with them in safety. I knew some of these commissioners. Among them was Judge Noble, a most estimable man, then of Nacogdoches, but who afterwards lived in the city of Houston.

"It is proper for me to say that this statement as to contents of the communication from President Lamar to Chief Bowles had been criticised. I understand, however, that my account is sustained by documents in the archives of Texas."

This statement from such a man as John H. Reagan is particularly timely since within the past few years a most fascinating book ("The Raven") portraying the life of Gen. Sam Houston criticises the Lamar Indian policy, whereas, despite the fact that it angered Houston, many notable statesmen of the republic agreed with Lamar and those who followed later apparently had the same viewpoint that Judge Reagan expresses. This opinion seems to be sustained by no less a person than Gen. Robert E. Lee, then Colonel Lee of the United States army, commanding the Department of Texas in the fifties.

Reagan's experiences ran the gamut of occupations. Surveyor and Indian fighter, he finally enlisted in 1846 for the war with Mexico. He was deprived of this experience by being stricken with typhoid-pneumonia which lasted many weeks and was the second attack of serious illness which changed his entire plans.

Judge Reagan's remarks on the financial condition of the republic are enlightening, and rather prove Texas was more anxious for the aid and protection of Uncle Sam than is usually emphasized in patriotic speeches. He says: "From 1840 to the time of annexation, I think it is safe to assume that there was less real money in use in Texas than has been known in any other civilized country in modern times. Poverty, hard living, with shabby clothes, and the constant worry of protecting the country against Mexicans and Indians was our lot until delivered by annexation. There was but little opposition to this in the republic. While living in what is now Kaufman County, I received a note from the Hon. William B. Ochiltree informing me that we had become a part of the United States. This gave me a thrill of joy such as I have rarely experienced."

This is the first utterance that showed his keen knowledge of history and true Americanism and his devotion to the ideal Union, which we will mention later.

Reagan Begins Study of Law

Mr. Reagan became a pioneer citizen of Kaufman County in 1844. He began the study of law the same year, "without the aid of a preceptor, and some 60 miles from the nearest lawyer's office. "I procured a number of elementary books on different branches of the law, and began my read ing with Blackstone's Commentaries. I frequently came to expressions the legal meaning of which I did not understand. In such cases I turned to Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to ascertain the primary meaning of the words of the sentence. Having done this I turned to Bouvier's Law Dictionary to ascertain their legal meaning. I was thus enabled to determine whether the reference was to common law, to equity, or to criminal law, and whether a reference was to a question of pleading, of evidence or of practice. In this way I made out the meaning of the sentence, and got the necessary legal distinctions as between common law, equity and criminal law, and as to questions of pleading evidence and practice fixed in my memory, which was of great service to me afterward. I was perhaps three times as long reading Blackstone as the ordinary student with a teacher at hand would have been. But when I finished I had also read, by reference, nearly all my elementary law books."

This perseverance in such primitive surroundings and the handicap of poverty probably was the keynote of his wonderfully successful life.

He received a temporary license to practice law in the district and inferior courts in 1864, with a law office in the old town of Buffalo, on the Trinity River. In the interim of study, or vice versa, he cultivated a small farm in Kaufman County. When Henderson was made into a new county he was immediately elected probate judge and lieutenant colonel of the battalion of militia for that county. In 1847 he was elected to the legislature from what was then known as the Nacogdoches district, embracing about a dozen counties extending as far northwest as Dallas and Hunt counties.

So, early in his career did Judge Reagan manifest those sterling qualities that made the office seek the man, that were demonstrated repeatedly until the end of his life.

Immediately on entering the legislature he was made a member of five of the most important committees and began to gain the legislative experience that later developed the power as a leader in the national congress and the United States senate. He was elected to the former twice over his protest and made the sacrifice of resigning from the latter at the urgent demand of the people that he organize and become chairman of the state railroad commission of Texas.

Judge Reagan's career could well be reviewed in periods, each with some outstanding characteristic developed that would reveal in this citizen an example of industry, integrity and idealism made practical, but seldom attained.

Such study would at every point prove the assertion that he was a "typical" American. At this time of chaotic thought, or non-thinking, due to a life filled with distractions chiefly of an ephemeral nature, is it not wise to dwell on the lives, characteristics and achievements of such men. If the young men of to-day were strong enough mentally, morally and physically to deny themselves the luxuries and take hold of the verities of life, that rescued a land from a savage wilderness and created the America of which we could boast a few years ago, would not such attitude prove the best solution of the much discussed "problems?" Not that anyone would wish them to revert entirely to the hardships of the pioneer. With all the inventions of modern science, there would never exist such necessity. Judge Reagan with all his simple beginnings and hardships, was constantly progressive. He enjoyed the better conditions of living and gave his children every advantage of education, comfort and the more refined social life. Yet he never lost the stern and uncompromising sense of duty, where a task was to be performed. The simple tale of how he studied law and by his own severe self-discipline, acquired a fair general education as well as a profound knowledge of Law, is an example worthy of emulation. It is indeed a far cry to the average effort of to-day, when the farm must be mortgaged if necessary that the boy may go to a University, own a car, belong to a fraternity and indulge chiefly in the pleasant part of life, rather than be determined to win his own way.

Wife Was His Trusted Advisor

Judge Reagan was married first in 1852 to Miss Edwina Moss Nelms, daughter of Col. Edwin and Mrs. Diana Nelms. By this marriage there were six children.

Mrs. Reagan died in Richmond, Va., July, 1863, when Judge Reagan was serving as postmaster general in the Confederate States cabinet. One allusion to her in his memoirs especially shows the devotion that existed between them and the high regard the distinguished jurist had for her opinion. In his campaign for re-election to congress in 1858, he had been so bitterly criticized by Texas papers, Galveston News, Houston Telegraph and State Gazette of Austin, in fact, most of the leading newspapers of the state, for a speech in which he had

equally condemned the "radical secessionists of the South" with the "fanatical abolitionists of the North," that his friends feared he could not be re-elected. The papers were so unjust in their misconstruction of his views that he kept the papers from his wife, who, he said, had "opposed his accepting nomination for congress the first time." Finally, though he states:

"After bearing in silence these attacks as long as I could, I took a few of the newspapers containing them, marked the articles and asked my wife to read them, so as to advise me on my return in the evening as to what I ought to do. On my return, I found her very much excited, but she urged that I ought to become a candidate, if I resigned as soon as elected. I told her that with her consent, I would enter the race, not to resign, for I could scarcely hope to beat all the politicians and all the newspapers. But, at least, I added, I could fight my adversaries, and I thought I could do something toward impressing sound political moralty on the public mind. I accordingly announced myself as a candidate for re-election to congress subject to the action of the democratic convention."

A graphic and exciting review of the campaign follows, which proved Judge Reagan's intense and patriotic devotion to the Union, such as is to be found in the personal papers of Gen. Sam Houston, Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Alexander H. Stephens and hundreds of others, most whom only relinquished their allegiance when the constitution of the United States was violated and they felt they were upholding it when they cast their lots with their states for "state sovereignty" which the constitution guaranteed. Reagan was, however, re-elected, and his entire record would be a splendid study of constructive statesmanship, indefatigable energy and uncompromising honesty and integrity for the youthful and perhaps more mature politician of today.

Judge Reagan's views and that of his mature contemporaries on the subject of the preservation of the Union, despite his stand in the above memorable campaign when silence certainly would have been more politic, is not even yet understood and given a correct place in history.

General Sam Houston lost the Governorship of Texas, by his expressed views on the subject of "Secession"! Gen. Robert E. Lee, in his private correspondence and in communication with the President of the U. S. and Secretary of War, showed his deep sense of devotion to the Union and his regret in the secession controversey. Alexander H. Stephens and many other Southern Statesmen voiced similar views. The man who was the most learned in national and international law, and most capable of foreseeing results from his varied experience, as soldier, statesman and Secretary of War, was the man most misunderstood and most unjustly condemned—Jefferson Davis. All his state and private papers prove this, but alas, they are confined to academic circles chiefly, no United States historian yet having given him his due. His matchless farewell address to the United States Senate (1861) and many other of his public utterances, verify this statement. He and Reagan and each of the men mentioned fought for the preservation of the Constitution of the United States and the rights it guaranteed. They contended for the sovereignty of the state, the same principle for which Woodrow Wilson and America a half a century later contended the right of "self-determination" by the small nation, against subjugation by the more powerful monarchies and militarists.

Judge Reagan's attitude toward the excellence of his wife's judgment, and his waiting for her opinion and advice before he decided so important a matter, indicated that he would probably have advocated woman suffrage, had the matter reached a practical stage of debate during his life, although there seems to be no direct expression on the subject from him.

Judge Reagan's second marriage, on May 31, 1865, was to Miss Mollie Ford Taylor, and to them five children were born. Mrs. Reagan was well known and beloved by the people of Texas, especially the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She was an ardent worker in that order as a member of a chapter at Palestine named for her distinguished husband. She was an honorary president of the Texas division and the National Association United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Their home "Fort Houston" near Palestine was long known for its cordial and bountiful hospitality and the beauty of its rose gardens. Mrs. Reagan and her daughter, Mollie, were equally renowned hostesses in Washington, D. C., where they resided during congressional sessions for many years.

Note:—The writer, as have many other Daughters of the Confederacy, had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Reagan in the sanctuary of her typical Southern home, where she sowed with pride her splendid varieties of roses, calling especial attention to "Robt. E. Lee" and "Winnie Davis."

Impoverished After War

Judge Reagan's home in Palestine had been wrecked during the war between the states and he had lost everything but a little land in his patriotic service to the Confederate government. In his memoirs he speaks somewhat pathetically of "retiring to his farm at Fort Houston, to make a living for his motherless children," and of meeting General Hood on the streets and telling him how he regretted not being able to entertain him, as his home at that time was inadequate for so distinguished a guest. It was characteristic of the South and of these two great men that General Hood smilingly replied, "Well, I'm going home with you anyway," which he did, spending several days. The account of their discussion of the fallen Confederacy during that visit forms a most interesting and informing chapter of the memoirs.

Indomitable energy and the keen brain soon brought order out of chaos, and with Mollie Ford Reagan as chatelain, the new and spacious residence known as "Fort Houston" was soon built. It long was a mecca toward which men who made Texas wended their way to visit "the Sage of Palestine," one of the names affectionately given to Judge Reagan.

Loyal Friend Simply Portrayed

A few simple lines from his memoirs, and also referred to in various histories and articles by men

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From Lone Star to Admiral's Star

By EMILY SCOTT DEWEY ROBERTS

OUR Texas Navy is, has, and always will be revered; and, at all times holds the first place in the hearts of all Texas citizens; likewise, her heroes of the Confederate States Navy whose deeds of daring instances have enabled historians to write the episodes in high relief across the pages of a loyal cause; also the greatest pride for Texas men in the U. S. Navy, which is our adequate National defense, as a prevention of war and a protection from foes within, as well as the foes from without.

When it became known that the commander-in-chief of our great U. S. Fleet had been appointed to the Superintendency of the U. S. Naval Academy (June 15, 1934), situated on the mighty Chesapeake Bay, exclamations of sonorous words and appropriate sentiments were proclaimed at Austin: *"Intuset in cute,"* this infant son, from the "Lone Star" to an Admiral's Star became a Texan by birth, and the Capital city testifies that February 4, 1874 (Ft. McIntosh) marks the eventful beginning of David Foote Seller's Naval career, and the facts and circumstances of this unusual and distinguished service, are conclusive in his forty-five years of loyal duty to our Nation.

The Capital city and birth-place of David Foote Sellers is endowed with many charms that beholds an "Eden of delights" and a delicious feast to the lover of nature, as its scenery is the work of the Almighty, untouched by the rude hand of man. Austin has helped lay the corner-stone of the Progress of Events" in this vast territory: and, in the language of a celebrated Roman patriot, the Capital is greatly "interested in the welfare of mankind," and this beautiful picturesque old city can be viewed as the "Promised Land" of Texas—the tailsman that has been the ruling star to all who claim this great State as their heritage. Austin adds to her "roll of honor" and famous exemplifiers of noble worth in the U. S. Navy the name of Admiral David Foote Sellers, U. S. N., as his achievements from the "Lone Star" State to an Admiral's Star are listed as glorions deeds created by the inteligence and invincible courage of a truly American aristocrat—an outstanding warror to be placed with other illustrious naval officers from the Republic of Texas, as Admiral Henry A. Wiley (ret.), Admiral Andrews, and Captain Jonathan S. Dowell and other Texas men of our U. S. Navy not forgetting Monroe of Waco, and those brave Texans who served on the U. S. S. "Texas" during the Spanish American War; all of whom bear names of superior wisdom, valor, courage, and magnanimity (true characteristics of heroes).

Admiral Sellers' ancestry is derived from the English: where, on the maternal side, the Foote lineage is traced to the parish of Shalford (1593) in the county of Essex, England. Nathaniel Foote was the first to land on the shores of New England, and he belongs to the Massachusetts Colony, becoming a member to the "Association of Freemen" of Massachuetts in 1633, while at Watertown; then, moving to Weathersfield, Conn. This Colonial descendant served as a Delegate to the "Gen-

ADMIRAL DAVID FOOTE SELLERS

eral Court" from 1641 to 1644. The Admiral's mother, Olive Lay Foote was the eighth branch of this ancestral family, and his father, Major Edwin Elias Sellers, U. S. A., was a distinguished officer, born in Philadelphia. Major Sellers was stationed at various Army Posts in the United States; also serving at several Forts in Texas, and also sent to Galveston as President of the "Board of Registrars" during the registration and election for Governor Edmund J. Davis. On May 24, 1879, Major Edwin Elias Sellers assumed command of Fort MacKinac, Michigan when David Foote Sellers was only five years old; and at the age of ten, he lost his heroic father who was buried with military honors on April 12, 1884 in the Fort Cemetery.

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Presidents of the Republic of Texas

AT Washington on the Brazos, fifty-eight Signers of Declaration of Independence Created Republic of Texas, into temporary office, David G. Burnett was appointed President, Lorenzo de Zavala as Vice-President with a Cabinet of able advisers among whom was Colonel Thos J. Rusk (Sec. of War). A part of Pres. Burnett's inaugural address: "The day and hour have arrived when every freeman must be on the qui vive. The Alamo has fallen! The gallant few, who so long sustained it, have yielded to the overwhelming power of numbers—alas They Perish Not In Vain! The ferocious tyrant has purchased his triumph over a little band of heroes at a costly price. Let us, therefore, fellow-citizens take courage from this glorious disaster, let us implore the aid of an incensed God who abhors iniquity; who ruleth in righteousness; and who will avenge the oppressed." Pres. Burnett and his Cabinet first established themselves at Harrisburg, and took up the work of organizing an Army; also to assist the helpless women and children, fleeing from the country to escape the outrages of Santa Anna who was attempting to drive the citizens to capture at Galveston Bay. On March 4, 1836, Pres. Burnett and General Santa Anna came to an agreement, signing the "Tready of Velasco," which provided: First that hostilities should cease between Texas and Mexico; Second, Mexico should repay for all damage and stolen property taken from Texas, Third, Santa Anna was to be released. The people were indignant that this murderous General should be released, but Pres. Burnett quietly carried out the advisable plan of putting the prisoner on the schooner-of-war, "Invincible," to send him to Vera Cruz.

After order had been restored to permit the people to hold election (July 23, 1836), Pres. Burnett issued the following proclamation: First, adoption of the Constitution, framed March 17, by Gen. Sam Houston; Second election of a President, Vice-president, and members of Congress; Third should Texas remain independent or be annexed to the U. S. The three candidates (all have done noble services to Texas) were Stephen F. Austin, affectionately called, "Father of Texas;" Henry Smith who had been Provisional Governor of Texas during the first part of the Mexican trouble; and General Sam Houston.

On October 3, the first Congress of Texas met at Columbia; and, on October 22, 1836, Pres. Burnett laid down his heavy cares of temporary office and they were assumed in a constitutional way by the newly appointed First President of the Republic of Texas, General Sam Houston, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Texas Army (hero of San Jacinto). Lamar was made Vice-President, and President Houston chose his gallant friend of his own age (born in the same State of Virginia), Stephen F. Austin as Sec. of State. Austin was a graduate of Transylvania University (Ky) then moved to Missouri, serving two terms as a member of the Missouri Legislature; later appointed by Pres. Monroe to be U. S. Judge of Arkansas, and the last fifteen years of his life, devoted to the upbuilding of Texas. Another distinguished man to serve in Houston's Cabinet, when he became first President of the Republic of Texas, was J. Pinckney Henderson, an eloquent lawyer, Attorney-general, later Sec. of State. He afterwards served the Republic of Texas as Minister to England and France then the United States. For his gallentry in the Mexican War, Congress voted Henderson a handsome sword. He also became first Governor of State of Texas.

As the Texas Constitution provided that no President should serve two terms in succession, President Houston had little time to promote an extensive program, since Texas was in a gloomy state when he entered office. It was threatened by Mexico to compel the Colonists to submit to their unjust rule; on the north and west part of Texas, Indians were restless and angry, threatening danger of a savage uprising against the frontier settlements. Houston's policy not to engage in broils with the Mexicans and diplomacy with the Indians, solved the important problems of his Administration—to meet the financial difficulties of the country; to practice great economy; for he endeavored to keep the expenses from exceeding the receipts of the Government, which he administered faithfully during his two year term.

The second President of the Republic of Texas was Mirabeau Bonaparte Lamar, who was born in Georgia, but went to Alabama for his education in law. His great interest in the affairs of the new Republic, lured him to Texas where he fought bravely in the Battle of San Jacinto; later to succeed General Rusk, as Sec. of War. Pres. Buchanan appointed him U. S. Minister to Central America. When he became President, it was his policy to make Texas a strong independent nation. He sent a expedition to Santa Fe, but Mexico bittterly resented this move. In a revolt with treacherous Cherokee tribes, President Lamar drove these Indians out of Texas, because he believed they were preventing the development of the country. He was a firm believer in the importance of education; and by his advise, the Congress of the Republic of Texas set aside a great quantity of land in each county to be used for the establishment of free schools. His famous "Homestead Law" provided that the homes could not be taken from the head of the family. In his Inaugural Address to the Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives; to Friends and Fellow-citizens, he stated: "Invited by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic of Texas, I embrace this opportunity which this solemn occasion presents to tender my deep and endearing gratitude for the distinguished favor conferred upon me. I

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Early Days In Southwest Texas

By H. P. ROBERTS (Age 83)
Cinegas Ranch---Del Rio, Texas. The oldest Pioneer in Val Verde County.

IN 1876, I came to Del Rio, engaged in the cattle business with my brother J. J. Roberts (now dead). The range was free, the country open —no fences or roads from San Antonio to Precedio del Norte via Ft. Davis and on to California.

An ideal cow-country at this time, except for the depredations of the Indians who raided the settlers every full moon; and, Mexican renegades from across the Rio Grande in Mexico. To guard and protect the country from these, the Government had 12 Companies of soldiers at Ft. Clark, under General McKinsey. Lt. Bullis was given forty Seminoles and three or four full blood Comanche Indians as guides who knew the country, and furnished their own horses and equipment. There horses were medium size Spanish ponies, and could stand more hard riding than three Government horses.

On several occasions, I went with Lt. Bullis on his raids after the Indians. I knew Sergeant "Bow Legs" who died last year at Ft. Clark, also his corporal Julian Larago, his Indian guide. Lt. Bullis was an officer and a gentleman, efficient, quick in action, and gave more real protection and did more good than all the other detachments combined. It was ever his wish that we "cow boys" accompany him during his campaigns against the Indians.

From 1870 to 1881, the Indians killed many people in the Llano, Sabinal, Frio, and Nueces canyons. In 1880 they killed a family in Sabinal Canyon, by the name of McLaurin, stripped the clothes off the children and took many personal belongings. Lt. Bullis was notified, picked up the Indian trail at Kickapoo Springs on the Nueces. On that day, my four trusty cow boys and myself were in this vicinity looking after my cattle, ignorant of the proximity of the raiding Indians or whereabouts of Lt. Bullis. That afternoon we headed for camp, south about ten miles; on the way we crossed the Indian trail freshly made, and followed it until we came to a little colt standing beside its dead mother, which had been shot. At this point, we quit the trail and went to camp. Next morning, some of our horses were missing, and I sent my "cow boys" back into the hills, and I stayed near camp to hunt the missing horses which I eventually found and drove them to our camp. In the mean time. Lt. Bullis was hot on the trail of the murdering indians, and had followed it to where I had turned off to camp. His Indian guide stopped him, and said that my trail was part of the main body of Indians and that they were on the way to Del Rio, to commit other depredations and that they would again join the main party at Devils river; that by fast riding they could overtake and capture them before they formed.

About noon during my preparation for lunch, suddenly I heard the clatter of many horse feet, I gave one look, saw war paint and turkey feathers —Indians! Of course, I thought my time had come, my blood refused to circulate, and I was as one dead in feeling; but I determined to sell my life dearly for I was an expert shot those days. taking all the cartridges from my belt and putting them on the ground where they could be reached easily, and in those tense and blood curdling moments tried to pray, but could only think of my old father's grace, "Lord make us thankful for what we are about to receive." I gave a second look and recognized Julian and some of the other Indians riding fast with forty guns pointed straight at me. I jumped from behind my big live oak tree and tried to wave them down with my big hat, but they were charging too fast, and had to dodge from side to side around the tree to keep from being trampled under foot. Lt. Bullis, who had planned the charge was watching with his glasses from a near by hill, he saw me wave my hat, then came running toward me, more frightened than I—he was "dumbfounded" to think his guides had made such an error, and my camp was a complete wreck.

Next morning I put Lt. Bullis on the main trail, said, "good bye and good luck, Lieutenant." He followed this trail across the border into Mexico to the Santa Rossa (now called Burro mountains) and located their camp on top of a lone mountain. By traveling all night, he surrounded the Indian camp before the break of day. The battle was fast and furious, and all the Indians were killed or captured, together with much plunder and stolen horses. One of the wounded squaws put up such a hard fight that Lt. Bullis ordered that she be shot as she would not surrender; like a flash his chief guide leaped from his horse, threw his arms around the wounded squaw and said, "My sister."

On his return from Mexico, Lt. Bullis stopped at my ranch on the Cinegas, a few miles from Del Rio, and told me all about the fight on top of the Santa Rosa mountains (plainly seen, even with my fast fading eyes, from my window as I write this time account). Under guard I saw the captured bucks, squaws, stolen horses and other plunder, cow hides with our brand on the hip and on the side. The Sabinal people came up and identified their childrens' clothing and other personal effects.

Brave Lieutenant Bullis, passed away many years ago, but his courageous deeds and gallant manners will long live in the memory of our people in Southwest Texas.

Mirabeau B. Lamar

Hero of San Jacinto and Father of Public Education in Texas

By DECCA LAMAR WEST

IN the past few years the trend of many legislative measures, the constant discussion of Public Education; the increased consciousness of international relationships; all tend to bring to the fore the life of the gallant soldier, the brilliant statesman, Mirabeau B. Lamar.

While only a Stanley Weyman or other romantic writer could depict the dashing Lamar as a soldier, it is as student, law-maker, and "father of education" that he is chiefly visioned by readers of Texas History.

With the numerous patriotic celebrations in the state during March and April our thoughts revert naturally to the victorious Battle of San Jacinto which not only marked an epoch in Texas history but influenced the history of the entire United States, which at that time was little more than half a century old, very youthful for a nation!

March 2, 1836, which found brainy and determined men at old Washington proclaiming the Declaration of Independence for Texas; March 6, the anniversary of the battle and sacrifice of the Alamo, that should be recorded as one of the greatest battles and noblest sacrifices of the world—each are enshrined in Texan hearts, as is also the martyrdom of Goliad; yet it is the glory of the final victory of San Jacinto that thrills every Texan. Many heroes and statesmen of the Republic catch the mind in reminiscent revery; the Austins, Travis, Bowie, Bonham, Crockett, Sam Houston, Lamar, Rusk, Warton, Calder, Felix Houston, Paterick Jack, and hosts of other courageous souls; none stands out more transcendantly than the knightly Lamar.

Literally "winning his spurs" on San Jacinto's field after arriving just in time for the battle footsore and weary—his horse having fallen dead while he hastened to join the Texas army. One historian gives the following account of his record at San Jacinto:

"He won his first distinction in cavalry skirmish on April 20. General Sherman had attacked the Mexicans for the purpose of capturing their artillery, but failing to receive the promised support from the infantry, was compelled to retreat after a sharp encounter with the army. During this skirmish Lamar, though painfully wounded himself, dashed to the rescue of Thomas J. Rusk, who was surrounded and almost overcome by Mexican Lancers, Lamar fought a hand-to-hand combat with lancers, which Samuel A. Roberts, a prominent Texas of that day, said "came nearer the feats of the knights of old than anything recorded in modern times." Then in the retreat of the Texan skirmishers, Lamar was inadvertently left alone upon the field. In order to regain his army, he rode coolly down the entire front of the enemy while the whole Mexican force opened fire upon him. The Texas Army watched his progress with breathless attention till he reached safety, when they gave way to wild enthusiasm over his cool fearlessness. The cavalry division, both men and officers demanded that he be made their leader. For this reason he was given command of the cavalry and raised to the rank of colonel."

General Houston's Report of Lamar's Gallantry

In his official report of the battle of San Jacinto to Privisional President Burnett, General Houston says: "Our cavalry, 61 in number, commanded by Col. Mirabeau B. Lamar, whose gallant and daring conduct on the previous day had attracted the admiration of his comrades and called him to that station, placed on our extreme right completed our line. Our cavalry was first dispatched to the front of the enemy's left, for the purpose of attracting their notice, whilst an extensive island of timber afforded us an opportunity of concentrating our forces and deploying from that point, agreeably to the previous design of the troops."

Serving as first Vice-President of the Republic under Houston then succeeding him as President in 1838, Lamar became a world figure as much as was possible in a day when intercommunication was restricted. It was during his administration, and through his wise diplomacy that France, England, Belgium and Holland recognized the independence of Texas. The newspapers of such important cities as New York, Philadelphia and Washington were full of enthusiasm for Texas, and of praise of Lamar's statesmanship.

Texas Boundaries Enlarged

Much was due to President Lamar's aggressive Indian policy, to quote Dr. Eugene O. Barker (University Record, Vol. V): "It (Lamar's Indian Policy) certainly did stimulate immigration, and to this and other acts of his can be traced a new era of colonization in Northern and Western Texas." Before President Lamar took office "population was still practically restricted to the territory east of the San Antonio Road." Dr. A. K. Christian is authority for the statement that when Lamar came to the presidency "many of the Western counties were entirely depopulated" on account of

Indian massacres, but that "after 1840 the Indians retired to the frontiers and made occasional attacks on the settlements."

Vision of Educational System—Extract from Lamar's First Message

"If we desire to establish a republican government upon a broad and permanent basis, it will become our duty to adopt a comprehensive and well-regulated system of mental and moral culture. Education is a subject in which every citizen, and especially every parent, feels a deep and lively concern. It is one in which no jarring interests are involved and no acrimonious political feelings excited; for its benefits are so universal that all parties can ordinarily unite in advancing it.

"*It is admitted by all that the cultivated mind is the Guardian genius of Democracy—and while guided and controlled by virtue is the noblest attribute of man. It is the only Dictator that free men acknowledge and the only security that free men desire.*"

"The influence of education in the moral world as in the physical, renders what was before obscure. It opens a wide field for the exercise and improvement of all the faculties of man, and imparts vigor and clearness to those important truths in the science of government as well as of morals, which would otherwise be lost in the darkness of ignorance. Without its aid how perilous and insufficient would be the deliberations of a government like ours! How ignoble and useless its legislation for all the purposes of happiness; How fragile and insecure its liberties—

"Peace would be joyless because its train would be unattended by that civilization and refinement which alone can give zest to social and domestic enjoyments; and how shall we protect our rights if we do not comprehend them? And can we comprehend them unless we acquire a knowledge of the past and present condition of things and practice the habit of enlightened reflection? I feel assured that this congress, will in that spirit of improvement which prevades the social world, lose not the auspicious opportunity to provide for literary institutions with influence commensurate with our future destinies. To patronize the general diffusion of knowledge, industry and charity has been near the heart of the good and wise of all nations, while the ambitious and the ignorant would fain have threatened a policy so pure and laudable. But the rich domes and spires of edifices consecrated these objects, which are continually increasing in numbers, throw their scenic splendor over civilization and attesting the patriotism of their founders, show that this unhallowed purpose has not been accomplished."

When one realizes the far-seeing vison of this statesman and its wonderful results that are still being evinced every year as the value of the land increases it seems almost an Aladdin's dream.

Would not a magnificent building for "Texas State Library, and Museum," both of which are so badly needed, be a splendid memorial to the "father of education in Texas?" A benefit not to one institution, but for all the children of all the people of Texas—

Lamar Day

The action of the fortieth legislature in introducing a concurrent resolution making January 26 a day of observance to be known as Lamar Day was in accordance with the expressed wishes of numerous educational institutions and organizations whose chief objects are educational—

The practical movement was inaugurated to establish Lamar Day Jan. 26, by the State Teachers College at Canyon, and sponsored by the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, their historian preparing the resolution which was introduced in the House, and in the Senate.

The action of the State Teachers Association (1930) in an effort to further promote the appreciation of Lamar as "father of education in Texas" was a wise move that will result in rendering "honor to whom honor is due."

President Lamar's message to the Texas Congress of 1838, which contains his urgent plea for public education, resulted January 26, 1839, (nearly 96 years ago) in the passage of a law providing that three leagues of land in each county be set aside for the support of primary schools or academies. This allotment was increased the following year to four leagues for each county, and at the same time provision was made fixing a minimum educational standard for teachers. Thus were the foundations of the school system of Texas laid.

The act which set apart fifty leagues of land for the University of Texas met with the strongest resistance from a large minority of Congress, which, after passage of the law, succeeded in defeating the bill authorizing a survey of trust lands. Nevertheless, President Lamar assumed the responsibility of ordering the survey made, and it was done accordingly, and by this means those lands were secured for the purpose intended.

The extract from the message, (a part of which appears in the "replica of the first printed record of the message to the Congress of Texas Republic") is reproduced not only as a history of educational program but as a classic bit of literature. Indeed it is often said, that had this gem of English composition been uttered by a New England statesman, it would be known over the English speaking world! Alas, so many "gems" from Southern pens have been lost for the same reason; that we have not exploited our writers, nor until quite recently, had successful publishing houses in the South. This may seem an unpardonable digression from the subject but we do not feel that it is, for the writing of true history which should include literature, art and progress of every kind is now the object of all educators, and the specific endeavor of the patriotic organizations of both women and men. No sectional prejudice, but justice for every section should be the watch-word and would promote also a broader comprehension of national and international questions.

Lamar's far-seeing statesmanship ranked with that of Franklin, Monroe nd Jefferson in his understanding of national and international problems.

The Volumes of the Lamar state papers published by the State Library and Historical Commis-

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Texas Notables In The War Between The States

Hood's Texas Brigade

Cut into the imperishable marble of that imposing monument on the Capital grounds at Austin are some tributes from great men to the bravery of this brigade, composed of the first, fourth and fifth Texas, the eighteenth Georgia, the third Arkansas, and Hampton's South Carolina Legion: commanders, Generals John B. Hood, Jerome B. Robertson and John Gregg.

Principal battles are listed as follows: Yorktown, Eltam's Landing, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Seven Pines, Second Manasas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Appomattox, and ten others are named.

On the front of the monument facing the east entrance of the Capitol these words of Jefferson Davis are carved: "Hood's Texas Brigade shall retain its original formation as long as there is a man left to wave its flag". Among other striking inscriptions are these:

"Texans, I will lead this charge!" (General Lee at the Wilderness), and the answer of Hood's Brigade—

"General Lee to the rear! We won't go forward until you go back!"

"Their ragged clothes make no difference. The enemy never sees their backs."

"Small as the Texas Brigade is it cannot be spared."—By General Lee.

Jefferson Davis has still another tribute:

"They have shown on many battle fields their willingness to die for Dixie, and have a right to wear on their banners the motto of Hampden, "No steps backward".

Inside the capital on the wall of the House hangs in a frame the blood stained flag of the First Texas of Hood's Brigade, but we who have listened to Hood's men in retrospective mood know the half has not been told.

Note:—Katie Daffan was elected sponsor of Hoods Brigade as a small child—she has long been life secretary of Hoods Brigade Association. Miss Daffan each year on June 27 arranges a program. Last June for the first time in seventy years—there was not one to answer Roll Call.

* * * *

Battle Flag of First Regiment of Hood's Texas Brigade

In Austin, upon the walls of the House of Representatives hangs a tattered and faded flag that is of special significances to the visitors from Ohio, It was made by Miss Lula Wigfall of Marshall. Texas and presented to the Regiment at Richmond Virginia in 1861, upon which occasion President Jefferson Davis uttered the now famous sentence. "The soldiers of other states have their reputation to gain; the sons of the Alamo have theirs to maintain".

On September the seventeenth, 1862, Hood's Texans stood in a corn field at Sharpsburg (or Antietam) facing thirty-six pieces of artillery, and twelve thousand troops under Hancock. Time and again the flag fell under the storm of shells, grape and canister, as its bearers fell to their death until only twenty-nine were left. Sixteen dead bodies of Texans were lifted off the flag by the Forty-seventh Ohio, and it was sent to Washington with their request that it be returned to Texas. The late J. O. Bradfield, "one of the twenty-nine", found it many years later in the archives of the State Library,. After he had told its story to the Legislature that body ordered it framed and hung on the walls of the House where its blood stains witness more eloquently than words, the valor of Hood's Texans.

* * * *

The Flag of The Fourth Texas

We doubt not from stories heard from the lips of soldiers of Hood's Brigade and their allies that every regimental flag has a thrilling story,—but the First and Fourth fortunately are preserved.

The flag of the Fourth Texas Regiment faded by sun and storm, pierced by sixty-five bullets, caught many times from a wounded or dying flag bearer to again be borne aloft to the front line, is framed and one of the most cherished relics in the Texas Confederate Museum. It was presented to the U. D. C. by Cap. Val Giles who died many years ago at Austin. It was in his possession for thirty or forty years, he being a member of that great brigade.

A history of Hood's Texas Brigade gives a fairly good history of Texas for three or four decades; and its experience as a part of the Army of Northern Virginia is an epitome of the famous epoch. (Note list of books in Texas Bibliography).

The first history of the Brigade is unique in the literature or history of any country at any period, in that it was written by a woman,—Mrs. A. V. Winkler of Corsicana, Texas. Mrs. Winkler had most of her information first hand, being among the few heroines who followed the fortunes of her husband, Colonel Winkler (Fourth Texas Regiment, Hood's Brigade, army of Northern Virginia) through the Virginia Campaign. After the surcease of War, Mrs. Winkler established a magazine at Corsicana, known as "The Prairie Flower" and which was classed in style with "The Southern Literary Messenger". Later she completed her history of Hood's Brigade. Mrs. Winkler was the First Regent of the Texas Room in the Confederate Museum in Richmond, Virginia and retained

position until her death. She had removed to El Paso where she resided with her daughter, Miss Myra Winkler, who was the first woman county-superintendent of education, and is considered one of the most successful educators of the state. Other histories of the Brigade were written later; one by Captain Frank Chilton of the Fifth Texas and one by J. B. Polly of the Fourth Texas, who also published a delightful volume of "Letters to Charming Nelly". The latter gives much of the lighter side of war.

A private of the Fourth Texas, John C. West, thirty years after Appomattox published his diary and letters (1861-1865) under the title "A Texan In Search of a Fight". A critic made the comment that it is one of the few volumes that give the correct idea of the educated gentleman as a private soldier—one of the unique features of the Confederate Army not paralleled in history.

* * * *

Tom Green's Brigade

By Mrs. C. C. Cameron

No pen, nor brush, nor chisel, can fully portray the Confederate Soldier; his patriotism has elicited the admiration of the world; his courage, the inspiration of all armies; his generalship, the study of military critics, and his strategy and tactics has been taught in schools of other nations. The freedom of the Confederate army from greed and unselfishness has been the wonder of all people.

In Gen. Tom Green, these tributes were verified; Born in Buckingham Co., Va. on June 8, 1814, he moved with his father to Tennessee in 1817 and thence to Texas in 1835. He was closely identified with the trials, struggles and glorious victories of the Republic of Texas and the Lone Star State, having participated in most of the wars for their protection and defense. He fought as a private in the Battle of San Jacinto, in 1836; was Surveyor of Fayette County in 1838 and was in the Ranger Service, serving as Captain in Hays Regt., Texas Rangers, in war between U. S. and Mexico. He was elected from Fayette County to the fourth Congress of the Republic of Texas in 1840. He served as official in the second, third, fifth sixth and eighth Congress.

He was clerk of the Supreme Court of the State from its organization until the breaking out of the War Between the States in 1861. He entered the Confederate Army with the rank of Col,. and with his brave Texas soldiers won distinction in the Arizona Expedition, in New Mexico, and after the Battle of Galveston he rose to the rank of Brigadier general. then to Major. He was killed at the Battle of Blair's Landing on Red River, Louisiana, April 12, 1864.

The monument in honor and memory of Gen. Tom Green, was erected by the surviving comrades of Green's Brigade, United Daughters of the Confederacy and friends. It was placed in Oakwood Cemetery, Austin, Texas, on February 22, 1909, where his remains are buried.

The surviving members of Green's Brigade have played a very prominent part in the history of Texas since the War Between the States. They have served well as farmers, business and professional men. Some of the outstanding judges of our State were from their ranks, and one rose to be the governor of Texas, Joseph D. Sayers. It is to such men as these, and of Hoods, and Terrys, and the other brave Texans who not only offered to sacrifice their lives for their country, but were willing to live and work for it that we owe tribute and thanks for our Southland of today.

* * * *

Terry's Texas Rangers

Soon after the state of Texas seceded in 1861 B. F. Terry and T. S. Lubbock went to South Carolina and later to Virginia, joining staff of Beauregard, and participated in the Battle of Manassas.

Receiving a commission to organize a cavalry regiment, they returned to Texas and issued a call for volunteers. The Eight Texas Cavalry, later famous as "Terry's Texas Rangers" were sworn in at Houston early in September, 1861.

First officers were Colonel B. F. Terry, Lieutenant Colonel T. S. Lubbock, Major Thomas S. Harrison, Quarter Master B. A. Batts, Commissary R. H. Simpson, Adjutant M. Royston, Surgeon, Dr. J. M. Weston, Sergeant-Major W. B. Saucers.

Being attached to the command of General Albert Sidney Johnston, they engaged in the Battle of Woodsville, Kentucky, and on the 17th of December Colonel Terry fell mortally wounded while leading a gallant charge. Lubbock was elected Colonel but died at Nashville of typhoid fever and was succeded by Colonel John A. Wharton.

Many battlefields saw the valor of "Terry's Terrors"—Shiloh, Bardstown, Perryville, Murfrees buro, Chikamauga, Chattanooga and Bentonville.

At their surrender at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 24, 1865, less than 150 men were in line out of the organized membership of 1700.

* * * *

Dick Dowling

On March 17, 1905, there was unveiled at Houston, Texas, a monument to Lt. Dick Dowling, who led the famous "Davis Guards" at Sabine Pass when they repelled the Federal Invasion of Texas, by a deed of daring unequalled by the many almost incredible feats that crowded the years between '61 and '65.

This amazing defense of Texas was accomplished on September 8th, 1863, and the audacty of it has more than a dash of Hibernian Dare Deviltry, since the Davis Guards were all Irish, and as gallant soldiers as ever fought for freedom.

We all know the story how Lt. Dowling and his forty-one Irishmen with only six guns, repaired after being captured from the enemy routed a fleet of gunships, destroying the "Sachem" and the "Granite State." The flag ship "Clifton" surrendered after fifty men had been killed aboard her, and prisoners were brought ashore.

When Gen. Magruder, at Galveston had heard, through Capt. F. A. Odlum, who was at Sabine Pass, a mile from the fort, of the impending attack on the little mud fort, defended by Dowling, he had sent word to them to "spike" the guns, blow up the fort and retreat to Taylor's Bayou. On receipt of these orders, Dowling conferred with his men, and

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Baylor University's Browning Collection

By A. J. ARMSTRONG

Ph. D., LLD. Professor of English and Head of Department, Baylor University, Waco, Texas

THE assembling of the Browning Library of Baylor University had its initiative in my private library which in 1918 I presented to the University. Since that time I have worked unceasingly to gather from all possible sources works of interest in connection with Robert Browning, the great English poet. The generosity of the students and former students on various occasions has been an important help in the growth of the collection. Several classes have left handsome memorials. Generous hearted friends have sent information that has led to securing rare items.

The Books in the Browning Collection

The books of the Browning Collection include first editions of all Browning's poems except Pauline. There are also many first editions of isolated publications of poems. The volumes have been collected from widely divergent sources and some volumes bear the book marks of their distinguished former owners. There are hundreds of books associated with the poet in an intimate way, such as his private copy of Homer's "Iliad" in Greek and his copy of the tragedies of Aeschylus in Greek, the very copy from which Browning translated "Agamemnon". It has copious notes, both in Greek and English in Browning's handwriting. Other associational books are Mrs. Browning's private copy of Aristotle's "Poetics" in the Greek with her autograph, and a New Testament in Italian with Robert Barrett Browning's autograph at six years and also his mother's and books with the autograph of his father and of his sister, Miss Sarianna.

Another section of books is that which contains homage to the poet. The poems were for the most part collected and published in a volume under the title of "Homage to Browning" and issued by Baylor University Press in 1921. The general books dealing with Browning's life and poetry are classified either as biographical, critical, or as dealing with some special phase of his work.

One entire bookcase is filled with pictures connected with Browning or his poems. Hundreds of these are postcards describing places or things of Browning interests. The painters mentioned in "Old Pictures in Florence," the homes of the poet, pictures of Pippa and Asolo, a Raphael's fifty madonnas, places on a "Sordello" pilgrimage, are just a few of the phases illustrated.

Some four hundred of the Browning poems have been set to music, and Baylor's collection of these is almost complete. By lending the music encouragement has been given to those who wish to give Browning concerts. One of the most generous donors of music has been Mr. John M. Worth, organist and composer of New York City. But the greatest benefactor to Baylor's Browning Collection in the way of books and music has been the veteran Browning scholar, Dr. Marie Ada Molineux of Lynn, Massachusetts.

The birth of the foreign collection came about in a strange way. When the manuscript of "Homage to Browning," a book containing about one hundred tributes to Browning compiled by Miss Aleph Tanner, now Mrs. E. S. Carter of Wichita Falls, then a student in Baylor University, was in preparation, lists of the poems assembled were sent to more than one hundred Browning scholars in Europe and America, petitioning for any additional information. One reply came from a person who had heard a Japanese gentleman on the Pacific Coast read a poem in Japanese dedicated to Browning. An urgent appeal was made to the American ambassador, Tokio, and hundreds of letters sent elsewhere. It had the desired effect of getting in touch with the poem sought both in English and Japanese. But the results were far more wide-reaching. Every American ambassador of every country in the world was appealed to, and later, missionaries of all denominations were asked for information concerning the study and translations of Browning. In many instances the information elicited additional efforts. Now the Baylor Collection has Browning items in thirty-six languages, and the search still goes on. At this writing, poems of Browning translated into Persian is our greatest desideratum.

The Home of the Collection

At the present writing the Browning Collection is beautifully housed in a room on the second floor of the Library Building, but it is my hope that some friend of Baylor or higher education who wishes to immortalize himself will give a memorial building for the collection. Handsome drawings are in the hands of Dr. Armstrong done by the eminent architect of the Clark Library of Los Angeles, Mr. Robert D. Farquhar, who came to Waco, looked over the situation and made plans for a home for the collection. These drawings may be seen at any time in the Browning Library.

The library-museum (for it is more than a collection of books) is open daily for inspection and study. Warmth of color and richness of tone in the furnishings suggest very fittingly an Italian Renaissance atmosphere. There is a magnificent portrait of the poet painted by his artist son a few months before the poet's death. It is a full-length, life-sized representation of the poet, exhibited first in the Grosvenor Collection in 1890 and later in a

Paris salon. Mr. Barrett Browning told Dr. Armstrong that he considered the portrait the best likeness of his father in existence. At that time the portrait was hanging in the Palazzo Rezzonico in Venice. It was presented to Baylor University by the Senior Class of 1919 as its parting gift to its Alma Mater.

To the side of the portrait is a large handsome art-glass window with an original interpretation of the Pied Piper legend. It is a gift of Mrs. George K. McLendon of Waco, a graduate of Baylor. At either end of the room are other art-glass windows of similar richness: one representing the Guardian Angel of Guercino was given by the late Mrs. C. C. Slaughter, Sr., of Dallas: the other, an interpretation of "How They Brought the Good News," came as the gift of Dr. J. V. Brown and the students of San Marcos Baptist Academy.

Here is the bust of Robert Barrett Browning at the age of six done in Garrara marble by Munro, the English sculptor, and the now historic drawings made by little Willie Macready for the "Pied Piper" and the "Cardinal and the Dog". It will be remembered that Browning wrote the "Pied Piper" to please Willie when he was ill; that Willie drew some pictures and sent them to the poet who treasured them for almost fifty years.

Here also is the far-famed Clasped Hands made in Rome in 1853 by Miss Harriet Hosmer, the outstanding American sculptor. They are in bronze, and were presented by Miss Lillian Whiting, of Boston, to the University on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, Edwin Markham, the veteran poet of "The Man With the Hoe", acting for Miss Whiting. Visiting Baylor at the time were Miss Amy Lowell, Miss Harret Monroe, Mr. Vachel Lindsay, and the Texas poet, Mr. Judd Mortimer Lewis. The Clasped Hands remains an eternal evidence to the unity and beauty of the lives of the two poets and a constant inspiration to the students. A small reproduction of the Clasped Hands suitable for a study table paper weight has been made in gold mounted on onyx of which hundreds of copies are sold each year. It serves as a souvenir to many visitors and for the students it is a reminder of ther Alma Mater which they carry away with them to their homes.

Another prized possession is a pencil drawing, the last picture of the poet made during life. It was drawn by Major G. D. Giles as the poet was sitting in Palazzo Rezzonico in Venice. The picture was secured in Sienna by members of the First Browning Pilgrimage and presented to Mrs. Armstrong and me and we, in turn, gave it to the Browning collection. Mrs. Barrett Browning has given a photograph taken of the poet after death and of the casket covered with a heavy pall resting in the hall of the Palazzo awaiting removal to Westminister Abbey.

Hung prominently on the wall are three poems in foreign languages. One is the "Patriot" translated into Turkish by the greatest of all Turkish patriots, Madam Halide Hanoun Annan: the second is the poem in Japanese dictated to Browning by Yone Noguchi; the third holograph is Browning's "Love Among the Ruins" translated into Russian by Chukovski. There is a copy of "Home Thoughts from the Sea" done by needle and thread in the tiniest of letters on fine linen. This beautiful piece was secured in Mexico it was given to the Collection by Mr. Frank C. Dickey of Ballinger (graduate of Baylor). Miss Grace J. Welch, now Mrs. P. A. Boedeker of Bowie, a former student, has presented a hand-painted vase on one side of which is the poem, "Home Thoughts from the Sea", while on the other side is a Gibraltar sunset casting its spell over the pillars of Hecules and the Mediterranean.

Letters in Manuscript

Preeminent among the letters here are the original manuscript letters written by Robert Browning to Miss Isa Blagden. These letters came to the University through the generosity of the Senior Class of 1923, who made it their memorial contribution to the University. At present Baylor possesses a hundred and fifty of these letters which are exceedingly important as revealing the poet's interests during his later life. This collection in importance, rates second only to the historic collecton of the poet's love letters now in Wellesley College. They were published at the Baylor University Press, and one of the foremost world scholars of Browning spoke of them at the time of their publication as the most important contribution to Browning scholarship in a quarter of a century.

There are four letters here written by Browning to Miss Elizabeth West, of Dublin, then living with her father, the dean of the famous St. Patrick's Cathedral. Afterwards she became the wife of Professor Edward Dowen of Trinity College. These letters were presented by Mrs. Dowen to the University.

Baylor is also the depository for a large collection of miscellaneous letters written to Browning by friends, or business associates. There are approximately a thousand of these letters many of whose writers were well-known Victorians. There are about one hundred letters here written by Walter Savage Landor in the last years of his life. The Edward Bulwer Lytton correspondence to Browning is voluminous, and contains material which is personal and critical. It is the foundation of a doctor's thesis by Mrs. Aurelia Brooks Harlan and will in all probability be published during the next few years. A single letter from Florence Nightingale to Browning is contained in the collection. A vast number of other letters concern all sorts of things, some inviting him to dine with royalty or asking for privilege to call, and many of a literary nature. A selection from these letters was recently (1934) published under the title of "Intimate Glimpses from Browning's Letter File.

Personalia and Gifts

Baylor's Browning Collection may be considered a world community affair, for it has been made up from gifts and suggestions originating in widely scattered sections of the world.

A simple notebook bound in leather contains a list of Browning's personal acquaintances, for the most part in London with their home addresses. The guest book of the Centennial Celebration at

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Achievements of Three Decades of the Texas Federation of Woman's Clubs

By DECCA LAMAR WEST

TRANSPOSING the initial letters, T. F. W. C. Texas Federation Women's Clubs) and making them T. W. F. C. (Texas Women's Friendship Clubs) is always a joy and a delight, for women's clubs are based on friendship and since students of ethnology give us friendship and as the meaning of the Indian word Tehas, (Texas,) we have a double right to call our Federation, Friendship Clubs. From the tiny beginning of reading and discussing a favorite poem, or a new magazine article, over a cup of tea, has grown the gigantic machine of Texas Federation of Women's Clubs.

We may use the term machine advisedly. It is not a political machine as some have dared hint. It is not a machine merely to carry out a certain set of rules though that is a necessary part of its accomplishment. It is a human machine, and its motive power comes from the heart beats of the earnest, thinking women of Texas. Women who have given unselfishly of their time their brains and their money, to help solve the social, economic, and educational problems of their State. One may well liken the Federation to machinery for it has wheels within wheels each interdependent, and all working together for good.

Its evolution from nineteen clubs forming a Federation in Waco in 1897, to its 20th year of more than six hundred clubs, near sixty thousand members, fills a printed volume of many pages.

What then shall we choose for a brief outline It is an embarrassment of riches truly and well nigh an impossible task, unless we simply take a bird's-eye view, a snap shot, a moving picture winding our camera swiftly that you may catch a faint glimpse of the work of each administration.

We love also to liken our Federation to a beautiful mural mosaic, telling a wonderful story, many distinct features, upon a harmonious background composed of infinite, numberless details, or better still a tapestry weaving toward harmony of the whole. "Unity in Diversity", the General Federation Motto, typified, as we labor together, living up to our State motto—"In Small Things Liberty, in Great Things Unity, in all Things Charity". Guided by wise leaders, steeped in the ethics of these two great mottos, progress has been steady and our tapestry has grown into a wonderful fabric of achievement. Let us turn the cylinder and reveal the scrowl in panels, each representing a period, in (Administration Bi-ennium). First—was the period of organization with that splendid citizen, Mrs. Edward Rotan, of Waco, at the helm, chosen first President of the State, as a member of the Waco Women's Club which called the meeting, for a State organization to which nineteen Clubs responded.

The quieting of the fears of both men and women as to what this strange new thing foreboded; learning the details of parliamentary usage, creating interests that would appeal to radical and conservative alike, these were the tasks of the first administration. Projects were launched and each leader gradually fostered her pet scheme, that should logically follow as the keynote of another administration.

Second—Mrs. J. C. Terrell of Ft. Worth one of the most learned women of the State, Mrs. J. F. Ring of Houston, and many others saw the great need of Public Libraries and advocated their establishment. Begun as committee work by Mrs. Terrell in the first years, emphasized in her administration in 1898-1900, running ever since like a chain of gold, forged link by link. When the work was begun there were three Public Libraries in Texas; at the end of the first decade fifty-five! Yet even now you will hear a club woman hesitate when asked by a scoffer; "well what have you done?"

Third—The next great work which grows, multiplies its blessings as the years roll on, was for Education, especially scholarships in colleges, for girls. An endowed scholarship in the University of Texas was the recommendation and achievement of Mrs. Pennybacker's administration, 1901-1902. Through continued effort scholarships have been secured in Literary, Music and Art Departments until the Federation distributes hundreds of scholerships; and loan funds to enable girls to take advantage of them. You know old saying "when you educate a boy you educate a citizen, when you educate a girl you educate a family". Perhaps not always true, but is it not an object for which, is worth striving?

Fourth—Our next panel reveals a picture dear to every woman's heart—the work for "Juvenile Courts" and the beginning of organized play; and supervised playgrounds, the preventive measures for the benefit of the neglected child of delinquent parents. This was sponsored by that sweet motherly woman, Mrs. E. P. Turner of Dallas, (1903-1904) who brought famous Ben Lindsey to address us. The work had grown and broadened so that civic and educational service were well under way. Our women were gaining National recognition. Mrs. Pennybacker by this time was a National Officer, (Treasurer). Mrs. Terrell, Miss Brackenridge and Mrs. Rotan, had served as National Federation directors. Mothers Clubs were helping the schools and with progress came the demand for still higher culture in the Fine Arts. Music Clubs became the theme of Mrs. Cone Johnson's administration, 1905-06 and Mrs. J. B. Dibrell who had been an efficient District President. Chairman of Civics in the General Federation and inaugurated not only

State but National Clean-up-day, March 10th, and received National recognition for her remarkable work, succeeding Mrs. Cone Johnson as State President Mrs. Dibrell, 1907-1908, continued the encouragement of Civics, making Fine and Civic Arts the keynote of her administration, and taking up the thread of past administrations brought a splendid climax to the work by securing a State Library and Historical Commission. This is one of our greatest achievements that seems likely to fall by the ax of the unthinking, and mostly uniformed hand of the politicians, in the general slaughter of bureaus and commissions. It is a point for us to remember, and a thing to prevent with our voices and our votes. Mrs. Dibrell's administration not only continued the Civic efforts but greatly stimulated study of the Fine Arts. On her retirement from office she purchased the studio of the sculptress Elizabeth Ney with intention of presenting it to the State as a museum of Fine Arts for the University. The presentation of the museum was interrupted by the sudden and untimely death of Mrs. Dibrell in 1920, from pneumonia. Later her heirs transferred the property to the Fine Arts Association of Texas which she founded. Mrs. Dibrell was also in pioneer Club day first chairman of a lecture bureau and brought many speakers to the State, when there were no Lyceums or College Bureaus for such purposes. As President (1907-1909) and later as Chairman of Legislative Committee she did much for the Compulsary Education Law, and Laws, effecting the rights of women and children, and was the introducer of the first resolution, which carried, that the Federation should endorse Woman's Suffrage. This was at the State Convention at Brownwood in 1915. It is sometime amusing now to hear many who violently, or conservatively and consistently opposed Woman's Suffrage, pose as its most ardent advocates after it was assured and popular!

* * * *

Mrs. S. J. Wright President (1910-1911) Prison Reform: Community Centers, Collection of Historical and Legendary data.

Mrs. S. J. Wright's administration stressed the need of Prison Reform, and of community centers as a preventive of Juvenile delinquency, continuing the good work begun by Mrs. Turner. Mrs. Wright also laid stress on the collection of Texas Historical and Legendary data, asking for an Historical committee on her retirement, which was created and of which she was Chairman until she had prepared several interesting volumes for publication.

* * * *

Mrs. Hertzburg of San Antonio (1911-1913) inaugurated in her first years service the most practical achievement, in the History of the State Federation up to that time, that of a ten thousand dollar Endowment Fund, exemplifying her executive ability and also her belief in our national motto—"Unity in Diversity". She laid unusual stress on the fostering of Music Clubs, offering the first prize for original musical composition, a plan that has grown to magnificent proportions, and now carried on by State Federation of Music Clubs which as Kipling would say is "another story". A story wonderfully inspiring and complete in itself.

* * * *

Girls Training School, Securing Scholarship Endowment Honor Roll

Mrs. H. B. Hall of Houston, (1913-1915) succeeded Mrs. Hertzberg, gathering into her capable hands every thread of service, reenforcing perpetuating eliminating, making the Training School for Girls, at Gainesville the leading effort of her term of office until it was established. This required the raising of money by counties, co-operation, and legislative enactment, and much publicity. During this same period came also the climax of securing better laws for women and children, and increased effort for compulsory education, with Mrs. J. B. Dibrell the efficient Chairman of legislative committee.

Library work also received new impetus, the District Presidents making it an especial feature at district meetings. This culminated in the passage of the County Free Library Law. With Mrs. Terrell still at the helm as Chairman of Libraries and Mrs. W. E. Spell succeeding Mrs. Dibrell as Chairman of Legislative committee though this final achievement belongs to the next administration.

* * * *

Mrs. Fred Fleming, (1916-1917) Keynote—1, Reorganization; 2. Compulsory Education Bill beginning of war work. Endowment completed and 20th Anniversary at Waco 1917.

Mrs Fred Fleming of Dallas, (who had previously been president of Third District when a resident of Corsicana) found an unweildly organization, with much overlapping, and with her six District Presidents, able Vice President at large, Mrs. M. Hetty Curry, and capable Ex-Board, did much reorganizing, and adjusting, bringing her administration to a brilliant climax in commemorating the twentieth anniversary with a birthday party at Waco, the tenth also having been celebrated there in 1907. Mrs. Cone Johnson presiding, Mrs. Dibrell elected.) This twentieth anniversary was epoch making in every way, not only commemorating the birth and achievement of twenty years but inaugurating a movement for War service destined to be nation and world wide.

In 1919 was published the first volume of Texas Federation History covering the period from 1897 to 1917—which we have briefly sketched above, and which will form the introduction to the second volume of history which this scribe was elected (1920) to write.

The material collected for the second volume which is to cover the period from 1917 to 1931 is far more voluminous than necessary for one volume, and will when the book is completed, be reclassified and filed as data for future historians, many of whom we hope will be developed in the ranks of the Juniors. They may study the aims and ambitions of the Pioneers, and be more revealing than a co-temporary.

The second volume now in progress of preparation for publication continues with the adminis-

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Poets and Poetry of the Southland

By GRACE DUPREE RIDINGS

The Alamo

Silent and grim the hoary structure stands,
As if uplifted from Egyptian sands.
Gray as a pyramid beside the Nile,
What stories sleep within the sacred pile!

I paused beside the door of Bowie's room,
And lo, a whisper came from out the gloom!
An echo of the voiceless past awoke,
The spirit of the building breathed and spoke;

"A mission chapel, cradled in New Spain,
Men saw me first upon this Western plain.
Lifted from earth, dug from the stubborn sod,
By Indians hands that toiled for love of God.

Oh, what a sermon in those stones was told,
How men may work for nobler things than gold.
The patient priests—what holy faith was theirs,
Kneeling beside the savage at his prayers!

With tireless industry from out the soil,
Those builders reaped the harvest of their toil.
And where had been a dreary, desert plain,
They saw the waving of the golden grain.

Here at my altar Nature's children came,
And learned to worship in their Maker's name.
Those days were filled with perfect peace and calm,
The seasons fruitful, and the air like balm.

Until a cry, at first but faint and far,
Awoke the stillness—'twas the cry of war.
Swiftly the changes came my sacred shrine,
For arsenal and fort, I must combine.

Wide open then I threw each massive door,
A sanctuary still—a church no more
The weeks that followed tongue may never tell,
Silent the chiming of my sweet-toned bell.

Women with little children huddled close,
Wept softly, thinking of their coming woes.
The spring-time sunshine peering thro' my nave,
Lit up the faces of the true and brave.

I watched its brightness on the altar shine,
When martyred Travis drew the fateful line.
Later I saw that darkest day in March,
The black flag floated high above my arch.

And every passing breeze told with a sigh,
How freedom lives altho' her children die.
I heard the cannon roar, I felt the balls:
The red flames leaped against my battered walls.

I saw them carry forth the Texan dead,
With heroes blood my floors were dark and red.
No Prayer was spoken by that funeral pyre,
No incense burned above that lurid fire,

But Texas claims each martyr for her own,
And carves his name upon memorial stone.
The olive branch of Peace once more I hold,
That thrilling page is now a story old.

Only my flag repeats that tale of War,
And children read it in the Single Star;
But I remain, like desert Sphinx to stand,
Ancient and gray amid a rose-crowned land.

The tourist's Mecca for all time am I,
To teach a Nation's Youth how brave men die.
Within my gloomy walls, beside my broken bell,
I guard the story of my people well.

A glorious Past, locked with my giant key,
I am the Sentinel of History.

—Nettie Houston Bringhurst
(The youngest daughter of General Sam Houston)

Texas Spring

While Scotland boasts the heather
That blows her windy hills,
A hundred bards proclaim the rose
That garlands English rills;
But these, nor skies of Italy
Nor olive groves of Spain
Are lovely as blue bonnets
Across a Texas plain.

The apples blooms of Normandy
Are themes of many a song,
And Holland's balmy tulips
Have been her pride for long;
And mountains hiding eidelweiss
Are gems of Switzerland,
But there are countless treasures
Down by the Rio Grande.

The Patagonian pansies,
The palms of Singapore,
The aloe plants of the tropics
Can wreathe a dreamer's lore;
Perhaps I shall never see them
And their perfume I never shall know,
Still—I've glimpsed a Texas Meadow
Where the bluest violets grow.

And I have plucked the jonquils
That fringe a garden lane,
While I breathed the tenuous fragrance
Of a coming Texas rain.....
So—many miles across the land
My thoughts are now a-wing
And I long to travel homeward
To Texas—in the spring.

—Hope Dupree Ridings

Texas' Foremost Woman Citizen

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker

SINCE the life and work of Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker several years ago filled a large volume of biography by Helen Knox (Texas) and her work has been progressive and continuous, it will perhaps be best to quote from a few distinguished authorities for this sketch. This is somewhat difficult for the writer who has been familiar with the service, and watched with admiration her achievements for the past thirty years. Who's Who in America has the following to say:

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker—born May 7, 1861, Petersburg, Va., parents Rev. John B. and Martha (Dews) Hardwicke; reared in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Kansas. Lived in Texas since 1878; graduated Classic High School, Leavenworth, Kansas; Sam Houston Teachers' College, Huntsville, Texas; studied in New York, France, Germany and England; married Percy V. Pennybacker of Tyler, Texas, October 31, 1884 (died 1899) Was teacher 14 years; president American History Club, Austin, 1901; president State Federation Women's Clubs, 1904-08; auditor and chairman program committee, 1906-08; chairman endowment committee, 1911-12; president General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1912-16. Trustee Chautauqua (N. Y.) Institution; president Chautauqua Women's Club of Chatauqua Assembly, N. Y., 1917; director Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, member Y. W. C. A. Nat. War Board of One Hundred; member advisory committee Food Administration of Texas; special representative in War Camp Community Service, national headquarters, New York, 1918-19; chairman Child Welfare Com. of League of Women Voters, 1920. Associate member Democratic National Federation of Women's Clubs, 1920-24; chairman Nat. Women's Com., Near East Relief, 1922; chairman Nat. Women's Com. of Restoration Louvain Library, 1922; member, Jury of Award, Woodrow Wilson Foundation, term 1925-28. Author: History of Texas, 1888. Speaker: on educational, literary, and patriotic topics. Home: 2206 Whitis Avenue, Austin Texas.

A clipping from the Washington Post by Hope Riding Miller reveals the present activities and wide influence of the Texas Woman: "There is a regal air about this little woman, with keen blue eyes and silver hair, who has been a power in the Federation of Women's Clubs since the turn of the century.

The moment you see Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, a former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, you recognize her as a queen among women, but talking with her you realize she is more than that—she is a philosopher.

Yesterday, as she discussed some of the changes in club work in the last three decades, she revealed much of the practical wisdom she has gained through her wide association with club women throughout the United States and Europe.

Has Three-Fold Mission

Mrs. Pennybacker is in Washington on a "threefold mission." She came from her home in Austin, Texas to attend the board meeting of the General Federation. She will remain to attend the luncheon Mrs. Roosevelt is to give in honor of the Woman's Club of the Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.

For 18 years she has been president of the Chautauqua Woman's Club, and organization of which Mrs. Roosevelt is a life member.

Also, while in Washington, Mrs. Pennybacker will attend the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER

Discussing problems confronting club women, Mrs. Pennybacker declared the promotion of world peace is "the greatest cause before the world today."

"And like all great causes" she said, "it is one in which men and women must work together. The adherence of the United States to the World Court, and ultimately, its membership in the League of Nations, is fundamental to progress."

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The Main Street of the South

ANNE V. MANN

SOLD TO GENERAL GRANT FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

Many anniversaries are worthy of celebration. Birthdays are the most outstanding but when it comes to celebrating it must be admitted that only the very young or very old really like to participate in them. Of course when one is ninety years old that is an event and so this year the New York Life Insurance Company is celebrating what truly may be called "a ripe old age".

The April issue of the Nylic Review, the magazine of this company is an anniversary number. In it is an article which is entitled "Sold to Gen. Grant" and was taken from the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"The tale an ex Confederate tells of an auction in Petersburg. While chatting over Dewey's marvelous victory and the chance of shelling Manila, Capt J. G. Frederick a Confederate Veteran of Parkersburg West Virginia said" I never heard of the shelling of a city, but I am reminded of an incident which happened when Grant was shelling Petersburg. Our sides had become so accustomed to the singing of shells that we paid little attention to them, consequently I was attracted as I passed a large auction house by hearing the auctioneer announce that "during this sale Gen. Grant had agreed to cease firing." and while I knew it was a joke I could not help but wait and see the results. Article after article was knocked down to various purchases until it came to an immense wardrobe which the salesman said was a bargain at $15,000 (Confederate money) It started at a $50 bid advanced until it reached $1000 when a large shell dropped upon it knocking it into smithereens. As the shell hit it the auctioneer with a laugh shouted "Sold to Gen Grant for $1,000 and the sale proceed as if nothing serionus had occurred. The auctioneer was C. C. Burton, famous throughout the South before, during and for many years after the war for his coolness and ready wit.

FASHION HINT FOR SUMMER SHOWS TREND OF THE TIMES

To be or not be. Long or short. One would hardly think that upon the length of the skirt determines the prosperity of the country. If that be true then a fashion hit for summer shows how the wind is blowing. The announcement came from Paris just a few days ago, that the women's skirts are to be shorter this summer.

It is said that some figured it out that in times of depression women's skirts have a tendency to grow longer, and as the times grow better they become shorter.

Charts, the story goes, are in existence to show that ever since the World War the distance from the ground and the hem of a smart woman's skirt has been the barometer which showed the trend of business conditions. Short Skirts stand for prosperity, Long Skirts for depression. Not knowing whether this be absolutely true or not the writer would not like to express an opinion, but she does know when Dame Fashion speaks the word "Up". Up it goes.

INTERESTING STORY CONCERNING MAURY

Under the heading of Tales We Have Been Told a interesting story is told of Matthew Fontaine Maury the Pathfinder of the Seas for the Danville Register says, Commodore Maury used to say that Fredericksburg, Virginia, had produced more best people and scattered them further over the earth, as progenitors or progeny, than any place in the world. He was not born there but has every tie by residence and otherwise. When he was studying an exploring the Andes, he was caught in a sudden and overwhelming snow storm. Becoming separated from his guide, he lost his way and was buried in the deep drifts, over his head. He kept his arms and legs moving as far as possible to keep from freezing or becoming unconscious but he was just floundering he said, with no sense of direction no goal or refuge in his mind. Worn, weak and hopeless, visions of his home in old Fredericksburg and all his loved ones floated before him as in a delirium, as is the case with men about to perish. He gave himself up for lost and prayerfully resigned himself to death. He gave one last arm stroke, and it hit on something like wood. Before he could think out what it meant a door opened in the snow, and he fell into the arms of a man from Fredericksburg, Virginia,—a hermit who had his hut near where prospecting had long been his occupation.

FROM VIRGINIA TO PALESTINE WILLIAMSBURG TO JERUSALEM

John D. Rockfeller, Jr., the guardian angel of Williamsburg, has added another item in the long, long program of efforts and achievements in Virginia. His last generosity has been mainfested in the Rolfe House which he bought and gave to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

The Rolf house is located on the Smith Fort's Plantation in Surry county and it is said to be the oldest habitable brick house in Virginia and has been restored as nearly as possible to its former state. The land, so it is said, was given to John Rolf after his marriage to Pochontas by his father-in-law King Powhatan and descended to their son Thomas Rolfe.

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HISTORY OUTLINE

Texas Division---United Daughters of the Confederacy

By MRS. HAL W. GREER, Honorary President

FOREWORD—I have been requested to write "A condensed history of Texas Division U. D. C.— a few hundred words", so it will be possible to tell only the most vital accomplishments in so short a space.

EVERY distinguished man has said that "The history of Texas is unparalleled in history her valor is incomparable". I believe we can speak thus of the history of Texas Division, United Daughters Confederacy.

When Mrs. Caroline Meriwether Goodlett, of Nashville, Tennessee, issued a call for patriotic women from all Southern Historical, Memorial, and Charitable Societies to send delegates to Nashville, in order that a United Association of the Confederacy might be formed, Dallas responded. The call was for September 10, 1894. Dallas became Chapter No. 6. Texas' own, Mrs. Katie Cabell Currie, later Mrs. J. C. Muse, was honored with the office of Vice President General, and to her was assigned the duty of forming chapters in Texas.

Pursuant to the call to meet in Victoria, May 25, 1896, six chapters answered—Lamar Fontaine, Alvin, Winnie Davis, Sherman; Ennis, Ennis; Wm. P. Rogers, Victoria; Veuve Jefferson Davis, No. 17 Galveston; and Waco, No 26. In the absence of Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Belle Martin, President of William P. Rogers Chapter, called the meeting to order, and later she was made permanent Chairman of Committees on Organization and Constitution and By-Laws in Texas. Thus Victoria will go down in history as the starting point of Texas Division U. D. C.

The second convention was held at Galveston, and Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone was elected President of Texas Division. Under her administration Texas was thoroughly organized and at the next State Convention many chapters reported, with large memberships, and after one year all lines of endeavor were well established. Texas owes much to Mrs. Stone, as she laid a good foundation for a splendid Division. This is proven by the words of Mrs. Henry Sampson, "You are now a banner state. U. D. C. with thirty-one chapters and a membership of 2,047 members".

Succeeding Mrs. Stone was Mrs. Benedite Tobin of Austin. Under her administration an urgent appeal was made to the State Legislature for an appropriation to erect a monument to memory of General Albert Sidney Johnston. This was granted and a recumbent Statue was unvieled in 1904. However, Mrs. Tobin did not live to see the consummation of her dream, for during her second term she passed away, however, Mrs. Cone Johnson, 1st Vice President, carried her work on to completion.

The next most important undertaking was to provide a home for helpless and dependent Confederate women. The plan was put forth in Mrs. Johnson's adddress at the Corsicana Convention, after the idea was presented by Mrs. J. H. Bishop, Historian of San Marcos Chapter, San Marcos, in a paper read by her. Mrs. Johnson issued a call to chapters to raise money for purchase of lots in Austin, and during Mrs. Dibrells administration 1907-08 the Home was built. Realizing that the State organization could not care for many who applied for help, Miss Katie Daffan, Superintendent of the Home, made a motion that the "Confederate Woman's Home be given to the State of Texas as a gift from Texas Division, U. D. C." After much discussion, and in a desire to do what was best for the cause, Mrs. J. D. Covert, of Fort Worth moved that, "In lieu of any motion, that this present Convention assembled in Houston give the Confederate Women's Home to the State of Texas" adding That in using the word "give", she meant everything the word implied. The motion finally carried, and on December 28th, 1911, Mrs. Hal W. Greer who had been elected State President in Houston, signed the deed, making the formal transfer to the State. By strange coincidence, it was at a Houston Convention that the idea of building a Home was developed, and at another Houston Convetion, the decision was made to present it to the State.

Texas Division next gave its attention to educational work. Many young people have been helped through different colleges and the University. In this work, Major George W. Littlefield rendered the Division most valuable assistance, giving at one time $1,200.00. Major Littlefield also made the remarkably generous gift of $25,000.00 for historical work.

During the years up to 1911, twenty-three monuments were erected to the memory of our Confederate dead, and several since then, most outstanding being a beautiful shaft at Corinth, Mississippi, placed in memory of Colonel William P. Rogers. Mrs. Greer, acompanied by Col. Rogers' daughter, Mrs. M. R. Bolton, of Wharton, and other members of his family, went to Corinth, and presented the shaft to the Corinth Chapter, in name of Texas Division. Mrs. Rose, State President of Mississippi Division also placed a Boulder at Sabine Pass, memorializing Lieutenant Richard (Dick) Dowling, and his forty-two brave men. Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, of Houston, 3rd Vice President General,

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Historical Highlights

By MRS. JOHN HUSKE ANDERSON

(After giving a few of the "firsts" of the South's Colonial settlement the "firsts" in Education, and the beginnings of Southern Literature, I shall briefly give facts of Science and Invention in the early South. These may be added to each Southern State's U. D. C. Chapters and copies distributed to their schools. Several Educational departments are setting their approval on this column, for few text books record all the facts we are trying to set forth about our early history.)

Early Scientists

In the field of science and invention the early South took her place in a marked degree.

The first Scientist to come to America was Thomas Harriott (1560-1621), who was with Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition to Roanoke Island (Now North Carolina). In 1590 Harriott published a scientific journal, "Brief and true report of the young land of Virginia" (for this whole section was just given that name in honor of the Virgin Queen Elizabeth.) In this volume were listed twenty eight species of mammals, eighty three birds, a number of fish, with various shrubs, herbs and trees, with the Indian names for each species. This Scientist was also an astronomer and a mathematician, as it was he who invented the plus and minus signs in mathematics. So America's Natural history began with Thomas Hariott of the first English colonization.

Following Harriott was the Naturalist Raphe Harnor, of the Jamestown (Virginia) Colony, who in 1615 published the names of over sixty animals of the new country, with descriptions of each.

John Lawson, first Surveyor General of the Colony of North Carolina early contributed to Natural history with a volume on the plant life of that period and section.

John Bannister of Virginia, in 1686 gave the first systematic work on Natural history.

Besides being a great Statesman, Thomas Jefferson was a Scientist, contributing to natural history a work on the resources and topography of the Colony of Virginia, the first publication of its kind in the young Republic. Classed in the field of the Science of Natural history might be the explorers Lewis and Clark, forerunners of the surveyors of today.

In 1782, Dr. Lewis Le Conte, of Liberty County Georgia, began a small Botannical garden on his plantation, contributing much to natural history.

In 1804 Michaux founded at Charleston, S. C. what is said to be the first real Botannical Garden in America. The first museum of Natural History in America was established in Baltimore by Charles Wilson Peale, after the Revolution, before 1800.

Standing out as the best known Scientist of Natural History in the early South, is John J. Audubon of Louisiana (1780-1851), whose name is perpetuated in many memorials of the whole country.

John and Joseph Le Conte of Georgia, are known as the "Gemini of the Heavens", for their great contribution to astronomy and to geology. Dr. Hugh Williamson of North Carolina (1735-1819) has left important contribution in the field of Natural Science.

Very early did Charleston, S. C. impress itself on the whole country as a centre for the cultivation of Science. Here was a flourishing Academy of Science and an influential Journal of Science. In 1830 the first contribution to physical science was in chemistry by a South Carolinian. The first piece of work in organic chemistry was made in 1842 by J. Lawrence Smith of South Carolina, He was a leading authority on the subject of meteorites.

Matthew Fontaine Maury is the South's greatest Scientist once styled the Humboldt of the Western Hemisphere". At last has this great "Pathfinder of the Seas", taken his rightful place in the Hall of Fame of New York University, for Maury stands foremost in scientific discovery and accomplishments. He discovered the ocean currents and chartered them, thereby rendering invaluable service to the world in shorting ocean paths and reducing the hazard of ocean travel. Maury was responsible for the Atlantic Cable (furnishing the brains and Fields the money); for the United States Naval Academy; for the Weather Bureau operated today and for many other benefactions to mankind. A silent reminder of this great Scientist stands on Monumental Ave., Richmond Va. in that impressive statue of the "Pathfinder of the Seas".

Medical Science

In Medical Science the name of Dr. Crawford Long, Athens Ga. stands pre-eminent, for it was he who, in 1842, was the first to discover ether as a successful anesthetic in surgery, giving the world the greatest boon in medicine. Four years later Dr. W. T. G. Morton, a Boston dentist, made a similar discovery, which he patented. Dr. Long had used his anesthesia without it being acclaimed to the world. After an investigation by the medical profession the right of precedence goes to Dr. Long, and in 1926 Georgia placed his statue in her nitche of Statuary Hall, Washington, a stone of her two most famous sons.

Dr. William Bull of South Carolina was the first native American to receive a degree in medicine, this being at Leyden in 1734.

John Archer of Maryland was the first American to receive the degree of M. D.

It was Dr. J. Marion Simms of South Carolina who first suggested surgery in hospital service.

Dr. Greenville of Va. and Texas early devised valuable inventions for surgery.

Dr. Walter Reed of Virginia (U. S. Army) discovered the true means of transmission of yellow fever as through the medium of the mosquito. W. C. Gorgas of Alabama made the Panama Canal Zone habitable through his scientific knowledge.

MRS. OSCAR BARTHOLD

War President Texas Division U. D. C., Member of Executive Board, Regent Texas Room in Richmond (Va.) Museum

MRS. Oscar Barthold, Weatherford, Texas, was born, educated and married at Knoxville, Tennessee. Her infancy and childhood was spent amid the tragic effects of the Reconstruction. The time when the city of her nativity was under the oppressive rule of the victorious invaders and when their paeans of victory over the devastation of the South were heard on all sides. Therefore, it is not strange that the years of her majority have been dedicated to the task of correcting false and unjust histories of the Confederacy; to this end she has cooperated with Miss Mildred Lewis Rutherford of Georgia, Miss Mary D. Carter of Virginia, and other educators of the South in their efforts to place a true and unbiased history of the War Between the States in every school and college.

During the administration of Mrs. Hallie Alexander Rounsaville, President General U. D. C., Nashville, Tennessee, 1902, Mrs. Barthold organized the Weatherford Chapter with twenty-three members and immediately identified herself actively with the various works of Texas Division. Thirty-two years later, 1934, she organized The Eva Barthold Carter Memorial Chapter C. of C. Mrs. Barthold was a co-worker during the pioneer days of the U. D. C. in Texas with the following daughters who were prominent in general U. D. C. work: Mrs. J. C. Muse, Dallas, Mrs. Mary Hunt Affleck, Brenham, Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone, and Mrs. Mollie McGill Rosenburg, Galveston—all of sacred memory—and the two living founders of Texas Division, Miss Decca Lamar West, Waco, and Miss Katie Daffan, Ennis—life members of the Executive Board.

During the past year, she sponsored the Resolution for Texas Division to print and place on the market Miss Decca Lamar West's catachism on the History of the Confederate States of America for the Children's Chapters, and received from the author an autographer copy with the loving sobriquet "God Mother of the Catechism."

Mrs. Barthold's business ability was established in the Texas Division through many years of service on the Printing and Stationery Committee. She claims it was through this avenue that she learned the value of the press in our U. D. C. work and not to clash with the ethics of the trade. Throughout the years she had raised her voice and used her pen in protest against the myths of Southern history carelessly issued through the church and the press.

Mrs. Barthold ranks first among the many good parliamentarians in Texas. She is chairman of the Ex-Presidents' Council which has charge of two of the Division's most important committees: Constitution and By-laws and the Katie Cabell Muse Scholarship Fund, which now has two Loan Scholarships. in the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, paid from this fund. When $6,000 shall have been raised, it will become a gift scholarship in the University to the descendants of Confederate Veterans.

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MRS. OSCAR BARTHOLD

Katie Daffan

Honorary President and Life Member of Executive Board, Texas Division U. D. C.

KATIE Daffan, born in Washington County, Texas, daughter of Laurence A. and Mollie Day Daffan, descendent of Revolutionary patriots, both paternal and maternal ancestry. She was educated in the public schools of Corsicana, Texas, and Hollins College, Virginia; graduate in music (Hollins); work in University of Texas and University of Chicago. Author of "Woman in History," "My Father As I Remember Him," "Texas Heroes" (school book), "As thinketh a Woman"; author of many beautiful poems; wrote literary reviews and essays weekly for Houston Chronicle, of which she was Literary Editor for several years. Active in the Baptist Church, of which she has been a devoted member since childhood. She is a noted Bible student and teacher, instructing a large class of men and women. She won such fame as a "Teller of Tales" that each year the "Story Tellers' Club" of Houston observes "Katie Daffan day", when her poems and stories are read. She was the first President of the Houston Story Tellers' Club. The Chapter of Daughters of the Confederacy at Denton is named in her honor. She has received every honor that the U. D. C. or the Confederate Veterans can bestow, being sponsor for the South at the Confederate Veterans' Reunion at Chattanooga Tenn. She was elected Sponsor for Hood's Texas Brigade at the age of twelve; she attended the reunions of Hood's Texas Brigade with her father since babyhood. She is a life Secretary of this Brigade. Miss Daffan was President of the Texas Woman's Press Association, 1908-1909; First Vice-President of the Texas Historical Society (1912-1914); charter member of Houston Pen Women; member of Houston Woman's Club, member of Houston Board of Recreations; Literary Director of Girls' Club, Y. W. C. A., State Historian, D. A. R.; State Secretary to General Federation of Women's Clubs (1907-08). She was first President of the Daffan-Latimer Chapter, U. D. C., at Ennis. Miss Daffan was the first Woman in Texas appointed head of a state institution, being the first Superintendent of the Confederate Woman's Home in Austin, 1911, which office she filled with great ability until 1918, when she resigned to resume literary work. As a young girl she was one of the founders of the Texas Division, U. D. C., holding office from its founding, having served three terms as State President. Her work as Superintendent of the Confederate Woman's Home was the crowning glory of her U. D. C. work, she having had an active part in its inception and building. Miss Daffan served with distinction as third Vice-President-General—1925-26. By virtue of that office she was director of the Childdren of the Confederacy, and on her recommendation and under her supervision the Children of the Confederacy Chapters placed a beautiful memorial to Father Ryan, the Southern beloved poet, in Mobile Alabama.

Mrs. Walter Note

An Interesting Personality of Texas

EVERY southerner is interested in the success of the Stratford Memorial whether or not they belong to the United Daughters of the Confederacy, that nation wide organization. The following clipping which appeared in a San Antonio paper a few days before the "Stratford Pilgrimage" started, is of more than usual interest because Mrs. Nolte was Olivia Dancy, daughter of Mrs. Eleanor Dancy Dibrell (Mrs. J. B.) Mrs. Dibrell was not only one of the most popular women; but beloved and admired by the entire U. D. C. She was solicited by various State Divisions to allow them to present her for the office of President General, but first, her duties as a mother prevented; and in 1920 her beautiful body and patriotic spirit passed from earth. Her eldest daughter, Mrs. Nolte, inherits the beauty, charm, patriotic, civic, and social affairs of San Antonio. A few months ago we heard a mutual friend voice the sentiment "that Olivia Nolte was the most beloved woman in San Antonio". High praise indeed, in a city of thousands of cultured and capable women. Mrs. Nolte was a charter member of the Seguin (Texas) Chapter organized by her mother and while not now affiliated with the U. D. C. is one of the most active workers for the Texas Committee Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, incorporated. She was joint local chairman with Mrs. J. K. Beretta for the dedication of the Sidney Lanier Tablet erected in the lobby of the Menger Hotel by the Texas Division U. D. C. in 1932.

Extract From "San Antonio Light"

"Mrs. Walter Nolte, the local chairman of the Texas committee assisting in securing funds for the restoration of Stratford Hall, Virginia being carried on by the Robert E. Lee Memorial foundation, is active in organizing all San Antonians interested in making the "Ole Plantation pilgrimage," starting at Lake Charles on the morning of March 31, going down through Southern Louisiana and winding along the shores of the Bayou Teche, rich in the history of the Conquisitadores.

The pilgrimage, for the benefit of the fund will go on to Baton Rouge, through the plantation district of Mississippi to Natchez. The party will travel by automobiles and many stops will be made when visits to many of the beautiful private homes will be made, not usually opened to the public; homes filled with rare old paintings, works of art, tapestries and rare pieces of antique furniture, tropical gardens and real sugar plantations, with negro quarters and all the atmosphere of before the war days."

BOOK REVIEW

R. E. Lee, A Biography: By Douglas Southall Freeman. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vols. III and IV. $3.75 each.

Reviewed by MRS. WALTER D. LAMAR, Historian-General U. D. C.

Volume II of Dr. Freeman's R. E. Lee virtually closes with: "A stir outside of Lee's tent, one brings a bit of folded paper and Lee learns that his right arm is gone."

Volume III opens under the shadow of Stonewall Jackson's loss to the Confederacy and to Lee: 'Over the hills of a new country gallops Lee toward Gettysburg like a blind giant" the eyes of the army, Stuart's cavalry are out of ken. Lee directs the troops to conduct themselves in such manner (in this advance upon the soil of the enemy) as to carry on, without offending the sanctions of civilization and Christianity.

It is made apparent that the reorganization of the army, the rearrangement of old commands necessitated by Jackson's death and the consequent dissatisfaction and lack of cohesion, weakened the whole force. Largely this explains Gettysburg and its bloody story. In all the military engagements thereafter, when a great crisis arises, Lee finds himself yearning for the moral support and the military acumen of Jackson. Lee's dealings with his officers are based on his view that as leader, he considers it his duty to plan and direct only up to a certain point, believing it wise to leave execution to the officer in immediate charge of the movement. He had learned this method under General Scott.

Jackson had been the supreme example of cooperation with his chief, and Lee expects equally good team work and appreciation of his method from others. This makes his failure to follow up his orders to Longstreet at Gettysburg the crucial tragedy of the war··Again and again Longstreet's discretion proves nil, shows his vanity and self-reliance to be obstructions, active instruments against the success of orders from headquarters. Failure to call Longstreet to Pennsylvania earlier is "one of the darkest 'might have beens' of the Confederacy and a great mistake". The fateful three days around the little town of Gettysburg mark "the supreme effort of the South to gain its independence".

Lee tells Longstreet in plain terms what he wants him to do and directs him to move against the enemy with the troops he had in the field. Longstreet delays. In a sudden spurt, he determines to act and let the blame of delay fall where it may. "Bad temper of this man thus threw away the advantage that an early assault would have given." His own adjutant testifies Longstreet's apathy was pronounced." In this strange mood Longstreet exclaimed, "It is Lee's battle"! Says Dr. Freeman, "Through the supreme effort of all his warring Lee has to act through a sullen lieutenant." Instead of giving the order he has been told to give, Longstreet goes off in the woods and lies down to think, claims he, "of some method of assisting the attack". A British officer who studied every move on the field of Gettysburg as close to Lee as possible, said of him, "In the anguish and disappointment there was less noise, fuss and confusion of orders than at an ordinary field day."

The charge of Pickett, the carnage that mows down his men, the delays that prevent earlier manning of Cemetery Ridge, the blood red waters of the brook at the foot of Little Round Top, all cry alound against Longstreet's active thwarting of the orders of his superior. Dr. Freeman's account of the conflict up the hill and close on Little Round Top is powerful and accurate in detail as it is stirring and terrifying in the picture it presents.

He shows conclusively that Lee had to employ in offensive operations a man whose whole inclinations were toward the defensive. At Gettysburg above all other places, we see the fatal working of what the author designates Lee's weakness—his inability to speak sharply to Longstreet and thus knock him out of his bad humor. And, says the author, "If Longstreet was insubordinate, Lee was over-confident."

Swift review of the maps of battle-fields with which the book abounds, shows relative positions of troops and gives reason for the hope that gleams through every advance that Lee directs, betrays his great power of initiative, superb valor and unconquerable spirit. But the Nemesis that hovers above Confederate forces, leads them to occasional victory and its fruits only long enough to raise high the banners of hope. Then with unerring aim it swoops down in the guise of some one of the fatal mischances that always ensue. "Calamity follows upon Disaster."

The battles of the Wilderness, of Spottsylvania, the maneuvers on the North Anna, the Totopotomoy, the new type of warfare encountered in the Battle of the Crater at Petersburg, the tragedy of the loss of the Weldon Railroad are graphically given. At the same time Dr. Freeman always keeps in mind the biographical angle of his work How Lee utilizes the talents of Longstreet in those campaigns, how he acts as guardian of supplies and liaison officer for the army in dealing with the civil authorities show the controlling strength of his own virtues over those who lack such. Appealing wisely though always unwillingly to the politicians, his tactful but firm requisitions from the farmers aid toward the composite picture of the man.

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The Scrap-Book

By MRS. JOHN L. WOODBURY

Demand for the surrender of the Arsenal, barrackes and Public Property

Executive Office
Baton Rouge, La.,
Jan 10, 1861

To the Commanding Officer,
Baton Rouge Barracks.
Sir:

The safety of the State of Louisiana demands that I take possession of all the government property within her limits. You are therefore, summoned hereby to deliver up the barracks, arsenal and all public property under your control. With the large forces at my disposal, this demand will be enforced. Any attempt at defense on your part will be a rash sacrifice of life. The highest consideration will be extended your command.

Thomas O. Moore, Governor

Forts Jackson and Philips were siezed by State militia under Major Paul Theard.

General Beauregard asked for bells to make cannon of. The response was generous from all over the South. Some of the bells were captured and found their way to Boston and years afterwards they were still there, mute and bearing their old inscriptions, some of plantations and some religious.

The flag presented to the Cheeyville Rifles (Co H. 8th. La. Inf.) was made of the wedding dress (white satin) of Mrs. T. B. Helm. It was carried through the war on all the battle fields of Virginia.

Lieut. Col. Charles D. Dreaux was the first man from Louisiana killed in the war in a skirmish at Bethel, Va., July 6, 1861.

David Workman was the first cadet of Louisiana Military Seminary, now Louisiana State University killed in the war.

Every member of old Centenary College graduating class of 1861 was killed on the battle field.

Edward Douglas White, Confederate Veteran became the Chief Justice of the United States.

General Leonidas Polk the fighting Bishop was first Protestant Bishop of Louisiana.

General Francis T. Michols became governor of Louisiana and fought the lottery.

Louisiana's (ten dollar bills) Dix Bills were called Dixies and from them came Dixie-land.

Jefferson Davis and Judah P. Benjamin were both students at the old Centenary College.

William B. Munford of New Orleans was the State's youthful martyr.

Maryland, My Maryland was written by James R. Randell while at Point Coupee, La., April 26, 1861.

Albert Sidney Johnston spent much of his youth in Alexandria with his brother. He received his appointments to West Point from his brother who became a Louisiana Congressman.

Duncan F. Kenner was sent to Europe with full powers of the Confederacy to negotiate for it.

Every foot of the State was fought over, there were 286 skirmishes. The battle of Mansfield was the most important one west of the Mississippi River, It was fought on April 8, 1864. General Dick Taylor with 16,000 men defeated Banks with twice as many men. This was a magnificent victory. He sustained the loss of some brave men. It was here that General Alfred Mounton fell. Gen. Prince de Polignac of France took command of Mounton's men and won distinction. The spoils of this great victory were 2,500 prisoners, 20 pieces of artillery, several stands of colors and many thousands of small arms and 250 wagons and various supplies.

This was followed by the Battle of Pleasant Hill another Confederate victory.

Alexandria was burned by the Federals on May 13, 1864.

The battle of Port Hudson fought July, 1863, Gen. Frank Gardner in command with 7,000 men lost 700.

During the war of the State capital was moved from Baton Rouge to Apelousas, also to Shreveport and it was there Henry Watkins Allen was inaugurated Governor of the State, 1864.

Forts Bulow and Randolph were built in the fall of 1864.

The Battle of the Handkerchiefs was a noted episode in New Orleans showing devotion and loyalty of the ladies in face of the enemy.

For the four years Louisiana played well her part in the life of the Confederacy. When the last sad day came her sons were at Appomattox to shed their tears upon the bier of their fondest hopes. With sad hearts they returned homeward to rebuild homes from the ashes of a beautiful past.

Judah P. Benjamin in his correspondance with Messrs. James M. Mason and C. C. Clay regarding the design for the Confederate Seal said "I propose for our seal, a cavalier to be copied from our noblest equestrian statute of the noblest cavalier of the South. Washington mounted on his charger, on the Capital square, Richmond, Va. It is applicable to the whole South".

Mansfield Female College was used as a hospital during the Battle of Mansfield and for years afterwards there were blood stains on the floors, mute testimony of human suffering.

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Message of The President-General

My Dear Daughters:

April has turned on the green lights and all the world says "Go". This so nearly expresses my activity and that of my corps of workers that I cannot help quoting it at the beginning of this message.

Two most outstanding events has marked the month for us, and practically every plan for the year has been made thus far. Many of the division conventions take place early in May, but it is seldom that one sees so many plans mature thus early.

On April 18th in the National Cathedral in Washington, D. C. our beautiful Confederate flag was presented, to be placed with the other state flags, by the chairman Mrs. L. R. Schuyler and by Mrs. Chester A. Souther, the other member of the committee. They were accompanied by Miss Jessica Smith, daughter of the designer of the flag, Major Randolph Orrin Smith. More than a hundred members of the Daughters of the Confederacy witnessed this ceremony, and thrilled at our gift. The flag is a beautiful silken one, mounted on a mahogany staff with gold cord and tassels.

On Sunday, April 28th, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, which is opposite Fort Hamilton, a tablet to General Stonewall Jackson, was presented by the New York Division and unveiled by Mrs. J. D. Beal of the New York Chapter. This was an especially impressive ceremony due to the fact that it was the birthday anniversary of General Stonewall Jackson. Both General Jackson and General Lee were members of St. John's Church when they were stationed at Fort Hamilton. Credit for this is due to Mrs. E. L. Lewis, President of the New York Division, and to the chairman Mrs. Philip Clancy.

As a part of this ceremony the brass plate, which the New York convention ordered, placed upon the font in which General Jackson was baptised was dedicated. Mrs. L. R. Schuyler represented us. As the church is small and the font likely to be damaged the New York Division has placed around it a small brass rail and has placed on the ground of the church a marker which indicated in times past a tree planted there by Gen. Robert Edward Lee. This tree, long since dead, has been replaced by another, but the original marker set in cement reads thus "This tree replaced the old one on the same spot, New York Division, U. D. C. 1935". Col. Noble R. Wiley commanding officer at Fort Hamilton is an attendant at St. John's church and for this special occasion sent a detachment from the fort with regimental colors.

On April 3rd, a special service was held at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Richmond, Va. It was in this church that General Lee worshipped. This commemorated the 70th anniversary of the fall of Richmond and was observed as a memorial to those men who defended Richmond and to those who later built up the waste places. I greatly appreciated the invitation to attend this service, which came from the U. D. C. of Richmond, the State of Virginia, the City, Military and other patriotic organizations, and telegraphed to them my interest.

It is with regret that I announce the death on April 18th of one of our most beloved members, Mrs. Alfred W. Cochran, of New York. Mrs. Cochran was in her 86th year a native of Alabama, daughter of United States Senator, James L. Pugh, and beloved wife of Col. Alfred W. Cochran. She had resided in New York for many years and was a member of the New York chapter, the Dixie Club and had been for more than 20 years regent of the New York City Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. When a tablet commemorating the Declaration of Independence was unveiled in cathedral of St. John the Divine, February, 1929, it was Mrs. Cochran who represented that organization. She had many honors and bore them well. She had many friends who loved her. She is sincerely mourned by all those privileged to know her. I have extended our sympathy to Mr. Cochran.

Mrs. Annie Felder, of Schuyler, Neb. one of our pensioners died in the early months of the year.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy lost a sincere friend when Mr. Adolph Ochs, Editor of the New York Times died on April 10th. Mr. Ochs mother was a member of the U. D. C. and when she died some years ago according to Mrs. C. E. Buck, of Chattanooga she requested her body be wrappend in a Confederate flag. I have expressed the sympathy of the U. D. C. to Mr. E. Y. James, managing editor of the New York Times and thru him to all of Mr. Ochs friends. "He giveth His beloved sleep."

Many invitations have come to me during the past, but I believe that the most beautiful one that I have ever seen was received from the President of the San Jacinto Association of San Antonia, Texas Mr. Fred Durkee. It was a folder containing the hand written invitation, a beautiful steel engraving of the Alamo and a short history of the "Fiesta" and the ceremony of placing flowers on the shrine of Texas Liberty the afternoon of April 22. I thanked Mr. Durkee and sent him our congratulations.

A ball was given in Norfolk, Va. by the Federation Association of Va. Woman on the night of April 26th. in honor of the governors of the 13 original states and the Daughters of the American Colonists and the invitation to this was also much appreciated. I asked Mrs. A. C. Ford, of Clifton Forge, Va. to represent me and at the celebration in commemoration of the 72nd Anniversary of the Battle of Chancellorsville on May 2nd. I asked Mrs. Severn Nottingham, the president of the Virginia Division to represent me. This is a great military spectacle arrayed by the Battle Field Association commemorating the heroism of the men on both sides, at Chancellorsville. It takes place in the battle field park Fredericksburg, Va.

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WITH THE DIVISIONS

TEXAS DIVISION

Texas Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy greets you with this spring time issue of the "Southern Magazine," and wish you could all be in Texas "where the blue-bonnets are in bloom." In May-time in Texas, God has painted the whole landscape—the hills and valleys the mountain-tops and sea-shores, with the most gorgeous array of colors, in our beautiful wild flowers, that your mind could imagine. He has been so good to us we invite everyone of you to come see for yourselves, if not now surely in 1936 you will come to our Birthday party when we will be 100 years old and proud of it!

Texas Division is very busy this year in our beloved work. In the swiftly passing and rush of this busy century as we push aside the old and put on the new it may seem to some that our endeavor to preserve precious memories is useless: but we assure you this is not true of our loyal Daughters.

In April a marker was unveiled in St. Mark's Episcopal Church in San Antonio, to the memory of Robert E. Lee who helped to build that church, the marker being given by the Robert E. Lee chapter of San Antonio for Texas Division. We have also named a very beautiful State Park in Texas for Robert E. Lee and an appropriate gateway will be placed there before our Centennial. We hope very soon to complete our Marker at Val Verde, New Mexico, where fell so many of our brave Texas Confederate Soldiers.

But all our Markers are not in granite and stone. The State of Texas entertains about 400 men and women of the Confederacy as guests in our Texas Confederate Home, and Confederate Woman's home at Austin. We have there men and women from every Southern state; and it is the joy of the Daughters throughout Texas to give these guests our love and comfort and many gifts from time to time. We have Confederate Veterans Camps all over the State, and these Veterans too, are our care. We hold our State Convention, jointly with the convention and reunion of the Confederates and the S. C. V.

Texas has always been noted for it's interest in her youth—and as Daughters of the South we are helping to educate many of the descendants of the Confederacy. We have fine scholarships in six Universities and Colleges and a good number in business colleges.

Mrs. W. W. Turner, president of the Wilson F. Wakefield Chapter of League City, and former divisional president, U. D. C. of Texas was honored recently with a party by the members of her chapter on their monthly meeting date, which in April coincided with Mrs. Turner's birthday.

The chapter planned the party as a surprise, having the meeting come to order as usual when business was to be transacted and then having a motion made and seconded that in honor of Mrs. Turner's birthday the members would have a social gathering instead of the usual business meeting.

Mrs. Turner received many beautiful and useful gifts, among them a large silk American flag and two artistical-

MRS. C. C. CAMERON, Dallas, Texas, Pres. Texas Div. U. D. C.

ly decorated cakes.

This is the second time that Mrs. Turner has been the honoree of a birthday party, the chapter having given her a dance last year.

Sixty-six of the members were present.

District of Columbia

The District of Columbia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, had a card party at the Shoreham Hotel on Wednesday March 27, 1935. The event was a big success.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, Camp 305, held their twenty-seventh annual ball at the Williard Hotel on Thursday, March 7, 1935. This was a very lovely affair, and the money raised is to be used for repairs on the Confederate Home at 1322 Vermont Ave., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Plans are being made now by the U. D. C. Officers of the District for a ball to be held in April. The Officers Club have four outstanding social affairs during the year, and this April ball will be one of them.

On March 4, 1935 the District lost one of its best beloved members, Mrs. A. F. Ferguson. Mrs. Ferguson had long been active in U. D. C. and other club activities in the District of Columbia. She was a past President of the Southern Cross, and at the time of her death was Recording-Secretary of this Chapter. She had also served as Parliamentarian of the District U. D. C. She was a woman of keen intelligence, lofty ideals, and unusual energy and ability. She will be sorely missed not only by her Chapter, but by all U. D. C. members in the District of Columbia.

California

Southern Day will be celebrated at the California Pacific International Exposition in San Diego on Friday, July 19. Under the auspices of the Stonewall Jackson (San Diego) chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy a special program is being arranged.

MRS. A. L. RIDINGS, Sherman, Texas
Poet Laureate, Texas Div.

MRS. W. W. TURNER, Webster, Texas
Chaplain, Texas Div., U. D. C.

Executives of the San Diego chapter are in charge of the details for Southern Day. They are, Mrs. George F. Boldrick, president; Mrs. T. G. Sutton, secretary and Mrs. A. B. Raine chairman of the committee for the special day. Mrs. A. M. Mayfield will serve as publicity hostess for the society.

A musical program is being arranged with a concert by the San Diego Army and Navy Academy Orchestra as the feature. Complete details will be announced later. The California Pacific International Exposition will open on May 29.

Virginia

Chapters in the Virginia Division are redoubling their efforts to make this year a banner one for the Division. The month of April is always a busy one especially for the city chapters which go into recess in the summer and from April to June there is a rush to put affairs into shape, for many of the chapters after June do not meet again until September. The chapters in the rural districts however do their best work during the summer months.

Dates for the district meetings have been announced for the month of May. The First district will meet in Wytheville, May 23-24; The Second District in Covington, May 21-22; The Third District in Farmville, May 14; The Fourth District in Fairfax, May 17-18; The Fifth District

in West Point, May 8 and the Sixth District in Newport News, May 7.

The Little Confederate of Hopewell are doing a splendid work. Recently this chapter gave a fashion show which was well received and which added a goodly sum to its treasury. Dresses of the Confederate period were brought from the attics and the young folks attired in these, presented most attractive pictures. The leader, Mrs. Wearn Shelby, is doing a fine work among the children in this city which was the headquarters of General Grant during the last period of the War Between the States.

Maryland

The Semi-annual convention of the Maryland Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, was held in Frederick on Friday, April 12, the Ridgly Brown Chapter, of which Mrs. Frank Sappington is president, was hostess chapter. About forty members of the Division attended. Mrs. John M. Green, Division President, called the meeting to order at eleven o'clock. Mrs. Green announced that four volumnes of the "Life of General Lee" had been given the library of the City of Annapolis by the William A. Murray Chapter. Mrs. Dale, president of Baltimore Chapter No. 8 reported the chapter had held a most successful card party on February 27. The Col. William Rison Chapter, although small in number reported a most successful half year. Mrs. Collinson, of the General Bradly T. Johnson Chapter reported that historical sketches of ancestors of members of the chapter were being prepared for reference. The Children of this chapter are writing competitive essays to be judged at a meeting of the parent chapter on April 17. Mrs. Mears announced that the James R. Wheeler Chapter would have the memorial service in Loundon Park on June 6 and invited Division members to attend. It was a pleasure to have the E. V. White Chapter, Mrs. White president, represented at this meeting, Henry Kyd Douglas Company A, 1st Maryland Cavalry, and Ridgly Brown Chapters reported active and enthusiastic meetings. Mrs. Bowie brought greetings from the Andrew Jackson Gwynn Chapter of Southern Maryland. Their childrens chapter. "The Planters Guard Chapter, C. of C." is ready for organization. Mrs. Norris Harris reported that a loan had been made a graduate student of Hopkins from the World War Memorial fund. This fund is now over $5,222. Mrs. Green was unable to preside throughout the convention, and Mrs. Adelbert W. Mears presided in her place. A delicious luncheon was served in the dining room of the Francis Scott Key Hotel

South Carolina

Wade Hampton chapter, U. D. C., of Columbia S. C., was the first chapter to plant a tree as a living memorial to Gen. Robert E. Lee, following the action of the U. D. C. in convention assembled, New York City, in November 1934. This tree is a dogwood and was planted on the Confederate Home grounds, Columbia, S. C. by Wade Hampton chapter, U. D. C. of Columbia, January 11, 1935. Among those taking part in the exercises were, Mrs. John C. Coulter, president of Wade Hampton chapter; Mrs. Wm. P. Burney, chaplain, Supt T. E. L. Parman, historian of the chapter, Mrs. Charles D. Gordon, secretary, Mrs. J. S. Land treasurer, and Mrs. Bernice Kelly, director of Sophie S. Swindell chapter, Children of Confederacy. Wade Hampton chapter has planted five trees in memory of Gen. Lee. The second, planted on the State House grounds Columbia, and attached to a granite boulder at its base is a handsome bronze marker with the U. D. C. insignia and the legend, "This tree was planted as a living memorial to Gen. Robt. E. Lee by Wade Hampton Chapter." Two lovely magnolias were planted on the University of S. C. campus as memorials to Gen. Lee, and another dogwood on the campus of Columbia College, Columbia, S. C.

North Carolina

Memorial Day, May tenth (which is anniversary of the death of Stonewall Jackson) was widely observed in North Carolina. In Raleigh the exercises were held in the State's Confederate Cemetery, one of the most beautiful of God's Acres. The Johnston Pettigrew Chapter, U. D. C. had charge of the program and had as their speaker, Hon Geo. W. Connor, Associate Justice of the N. C. Supreme Court. Col. Bruce McGruder, Commandant of State College, was Master of Ceremonies, and presented the speaker, who told something of the history of the Confederate Ceme-

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MRS. I. B. McFARLAND, Houston, Texas
Historian, Texas Div., U. D.C.

IN MEMORY

MRS. J. TAYLOR ELLYSON

Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson, President of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and Vice-Regent of the Virginia Room in the Confederate Museum passed peacefully away at her residence in Richmond, Virginia on the morning of March 23rd, 1935.

Born in 1848 in Broome Co. New York, Mrs. Ellyson was brought to Virginia in early childhood and to the land of her adoption she gave a wealth of devotion surpassed by none. After her marriage in 1869 to J. Taylor Ellyson, member of Richmond Howitzers, C. S. A. she became a resident of Richmond and for many years had been a notable figure and an out standing leader in various civic and patriotic organizations.

Devoted to the cause of the Confederacy she took active part in the Hollywood Memorial Association from which sprang the movement to secure and preserve the White House of the Confederacy and to make of it a perpetual memorial.

In 1893 a great bazaar was held to raise funds for this purpose and during this time Mrs. Ellyson labored unceasingly and achieved a high measure of success with the Virginia table of which she was the head. When the organization of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society was perfected and the former White House was opened as a museum, she was made Vice-Regent of the Virginia Room with Miss Mary Lee as Regent, and this position she held until her death, a period of 39 years.

Mrs. Ellyson was a member of the Colonial Dames, D. A. R., and of Richmond Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, also a member of the Board of the Confederate Memorial Institute (Battle Abbey), and of the Ladies Hollywood Memorial Association of which she was at one time the President.

But the great work of her life was as President of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities to which she dedicated years of devoted and untiring service.

Possessed of a fine intellect, gracious bearing, and of unusual administrative ability, Mrs. Ellyson with wisdom and boundless enthusiasm in her work contributed as have few people to the conservation of the glories of the past and the preservation not only of the great traditions, but of many historic sites and priceless relics connected with the history of the South and more particularly with that of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

GENERAL FELIX HOUSTON ROBERTSON

(Last Surviving Brigadier-General C. S. A. Died April 1928)

By Decca Lamar West

Since the exigencies of the period hold us in its thrall we would bid you review and ponder the record of General Felix Houston Robertson in the Confederate Military History, and reread the Memorials in the files of the Confederate Veteran.

Born in the Republic of Texas (1840), the only state in the Union that was ever an independent nation, (and voluntarily became a state without conquest or purchase), it bred brave and independent men and women. General Robertson in his

MRS. J. TAYLOR ELLYSON

almost matchless career, from West Point cadet, taking part at Ft. Sumter, to Brigadier General before he was twenty-one years old, fulfilled inherent Southern traditions and followed in the footsteps of an illustrious sire who was also a Confederate General. One who had been a General in the Mexican War. If there is another record of father and son, both generals, participating in the same battle, we have overlooked it.

Numerous and tragic are instances of father and sons, as witness the terrible tragedy of General Hampton bearing his dead son from the battle field but no other recorded as the case of the Robertsons, where both were commanders of troops, which occurred at Gettysburg and Chickamauga.

We feel that we are privileged to bear you a message and a challenge, direct from our honored dead. In a letter congratulating us on our work for the Jefferson Davis National Highway, he said: "Tell the Daughters they have at last struck the right idea. You must demand that Jefferson Davis be given his rightful place in American History, as the leader and Commander in Chief of the Confederate States Army, just as Lincoln is regarded as the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Army (U. S. A.)

General Robertson, in the splendid vigor of seventy years, was one of the United States Commissioners for the peace celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, (July 4, 1913).

In all the throng of 300,000 people, a Democratic President of the United States, and forty governors who spoke, not one was courageous enough to even speak the name—Jefferson Davis, save only Felix Houston last surviving Confederate Brigadier General. (Unfortunately General Robertson's opportunity did not come in the vast assembly, but at a dinner of only a few hundred, so the rebuke so justly administered was not heard by many for whom it was intended—but later General Robertson issued his protest in phamphlet form).

Southern sons and daughters, can you not hear his indignant voice of protest and see his rightous wrath? Do you not behold his flashing eyes, afire with loyalty and patriotism? He, the last commander, commanded us with his dying breath to demand recognition for Jefferson Davis. Shall we not obey?

He threw to us the last torch held for his chieftains, Lee and Jackson, Hood and Wheeler and their hosts in grey. Shall we not so hold it high, a beacon light, that the South, the land they loved shall once more take her place of leadership? He could not receive, nor would he desire a greater memorial.

* * * *

MISS MARY DODSON RAMSEUR

By Mrs. John P. Allison

After an illness of several years Miss Mary Dodson Ramseur died at the home of her cousin, Mrs. F. H. Whitaker at Davidson, N. C., February 3, 1935. She was the only child of Major General Stephen Dodson Ramseur and Mrs. Remseur, who before her marriage was Miss Ellen Richmond, and was born at her mother's ancestrial home, "Wood side" near Milton, N. C., October 1864. She was only a few days old when her distinguished father fell mortally wounded on the bloody field of Cedar Creek, in Virginia. The day before the battle General Ramseur received the news of the birth of his little daughter, and we are told he went into the battle riding among his soldiers in the thickest of the fire, as he always did, handsome, brave and hopeful, cheering and encouraging his men, paying no heed to the cry, "General to the rear" but God decreed it otherwise and he received his fatal wound and died October 20, 1864, age 28 years. His last thoughts were for his wife, his infant daughter, his men and his God.

MISS MARY DODSON RAMSEUR

General Ramseur was a born soldier, and he was not only a brilliant soldier but was a Christian soldier, and he expressed complete faith in his Saviour.

Mary grew up in an atmosphere of culture and refinement to beautiful young womanhood. Her beauty and culture was her inheritance from both parents and she was not only the idol of a large and prominent family connection but of Confederate Veterans and the South. She adored her father's memory and the sacred cause of the Southern Confederacy, was Sponsor for the entire South at the Reunion of Confederate Veterans in Richmond in 1922.

Miss Ramseur travelled extensively in this country and in Europe and studied French and Art in Paris. She taught in different colleges in the Carolinas, Tennessee and Virginia. We buried her Monday February 4, 1935, at Lincolnton, N. C., beside her parents in the shady old Churchyard cemetery, there to await the resurrection morn, for she believed in the resurrection of the body and life everlasting.

* * * *

MRS. JANE ELIZABETH SELLS

Coming from the early settlers of Virginia, as early as 1623, Mrs. Sells' grandfather, John Thompson, was sent to this country from England

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Achievements of Three Decades of the Texas Federation of Woman's Clubs

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tration of Mrs. C. W. Connery (1917-1919), known as the "War President".

The record of the Federation's war service through its War Work Council, Club Committees, and Commandants of Receational Canteens was an enviable one.

Texas had seven large cantonments and the women of the state rendered not only distinguished service, but proposed through Mrs. W. P. Sharp (Houston) chairman the War Work Council, the plan of work adopted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Texas raised more than $50,000.-00 for the Recreation and Over Seas Fund, beside hundreds spent on the local canteens, and general assistance to the often bewildered women who had followed their husbands to camp. Sometimes before they arrived or a few days after, the husband would be ordered "over seas"!

Texas Clubs and patriotic organizations furnished many nurses and recreation workers who served abroad, capably ad unselfishly. Thousands did Red Cross work and were active in Council of National Defense and Conservation in effective cooperation with Government agencies.

The largest, "House Wives" League in the United State, numbering eight thousand members was organized and functioned under the chairmanship of Mrs. J. K. Beretta of San Antonio, by government appointment. Comparisons are invidious, and we could fill the entire edition of this magazine did we attempt to name the hundreds who deserve special mention.

Adjustments after the war occupied the efforts of the Federation for several years (1919-1921) under the leadership of Mrs. Florence C. Floore and an unusually capable executive board. One of the objectives of this administration was through special cooperation with other Women's Organizations, the establishment of a "Joint Legislative Council." This Council consisting of the state presidents of five largest Women's Organizations of the state, functioned most effectively and secured much legislation of benefit to women and children.

The outstanding achievement was having a systematic and vigorous survey of our prison system, which resulted in many needed reforms.

The two administrations following, Mesdames Joseph (1921-1923) and Redmond (1924-1925) returned rather more to the educational cultural movements. This was evidenced by increased interest in Libraries: Summer Chatauquas, being emphasized. A study of International Relations and World Peace was promoted.

In 1925-26 under Mrs. J. U. Fields' leadership the Federation specialized in Americanization work and the encouragement of Junior Clubs. Texas is the only State to boast "Juniors" in its charter membership and one or two other administrations made it an objective but the Junior movement became fully recognized and established during Mrs. Fields' administration.

The outstanding interest of the term of Mrs. W. R. Potter (1927-1929) was raising a fund of $25,-000.00 for the purpose, and entertaining the General Federation at their Bi-ennial Convention in June 1928.

The state wide committees and the efficient club women of San Antonio under the general chairmanship of Mrs. H. P. Drought certainly "put on some entertainment," as one of the younger generation might remark. Few places in the United States have the historic and picturesque background of San Antonio, and all Texas was glad of the opportunity to welcome out of state co-workers, as they will be again at Dallas during the 1936 Centennial.

The year from 1930 to the present time under the last three presidents, Mesdames R. F. Lindsay of Mt. Pleasant, J. W. Fincher of Houston, and the present incumbent Volney W. Taylor of Brownsville, having been occupied chiefly with the most gigantic project of the whole thirty-five years, that of building a magnificent club headquarters at Austin. Its conception, its beauty, the trials, tribulations and triumph could alone form a not inconsiderable volume.

The fostering of the fine arts of literature, music and painting ever runs through our tapestry with threads of gold and silver and rain-bow tints of fine spun silk colors.

Mirabeau B. Lamar

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sion are an additional reason for recalling the career of General Lamar. They complete the translations (most of them were written in Spanish) and transcriptions of all the Lamar papers, purchased by the State some years ago. Most of the work was done by Miss Harriet Smither, Archivist of the Texas State Library and one of the recognized authorities on such matters, among libraries of the United States.

We doubt if even the average Texan knows this store-house of information, concerning history of Texas, is now available at the State Library, at all university and college libraries and in most of the Public Libraries of the large cities.

Centennial Texas History Permanent Building

Why not one magnificent permanent building at Austin for the Centennial year 1936, no matter if the general exposition be located, two hundred miles away?

The Texas State Library and Historical Museum which should by every law of heritage and common sense belong to the State of Texas and be the pride of every Texan regardless of what University he attended; and still more if he never attended one. Wise brains have long agreed "A Library is the University for all the children of all people." Such a building designed on the most approved plans for a State Library and Historical Museum, could be first used, even if not entirely completed as a place of exhibit for the history of Texas (1936)

such exhibits to be borrowed from every Library and Museum in Texas or elsewhere. Such building setting forth the history of Virginia was the leading feature of the Jamestown Exposition in 1907 and was visited by students and scholars from all parts of the world. We have suggested it as a memorial of the great Lamar but whether or not that would be advisable certainly such a permanent place should be built at Austin as all thinkers and workers for libraries and rural districts know it would be of the greatest possible value in stamping out illiteracy in Texas. The State Library should be the center from which County Libraries would radiate so reaching thousands of citizens who can never afford university training; thus would insure them the educational advantages of which our forefathers dreamed.

Ancestry of Lamar

An extract from the genealogy of the Lamar family published in the Baltimore Sun many years ago gives a background and environment that enables one better to grasp the idea of the type the older Southern culture produced, as exemplified in General Lamar. Even our own writers are prone to speak of our great grandfathers and mothers as the "rough and ready pioneers" and seldom drew the distinction between the "stage type" and those who came of many generations of gently bred people, especially the colonials from England, and France that had settled Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas.

The writer after giving the history of the de Lamaire (old spelling) family that emigrated to Maryland from France during the religious presecution of the Huguenots (about 1660) and their being "Loyal Americans" during and after the American Revolution accounts for several distinguished men of the name in Georgia to which state they migrated in large numbers soon after the Revolution —to quote:

"The glory of the military heroes of the family is fully equalled by the attainments of others who have wielded the pen in even mightier strength than the sword. Chief among these is the late Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, of the United State Supreme Court; but the less conspicuous lights have also shown brilliantly. Judge L. Q. C. Lamar Sr., father of the late Justice Lamar, was prominent both as a lawyer and on the bench. Judge Howell Cobb and Judge Andrew J. Cobb were grandsons of Zacharias Lamar, and their sister, Mary Ann Cobb married Judge Alexander S. Erwin. They had a military brother, Major Lamar Cobb. Prudence Lamar, daughter of Basil Lamar, of the fourth generation, married the son of the founder of Winnsboro, S. C., and Dr. Jabex Lamar Monroe Curry, of Washington, D. C. is descended from her.

Mirabeau B. Lamar, son of John Lamar and uncle of Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, was a man of much genius and varied talents. He was a writer, soldier lawyer, statesman and diplomatist—in each career he was successful and in some brilliant. In 1828 he established the Columbus, Ga. Inquirer, A State's rights paper, to which he contributed many fine essays upon the government of the United States. He was an eloquent speaker, and in 1835 he went to Texas, and is said to have been the first to declare publicly for independence. He was a gallant soldier, and in a cavalry skirmish before the battle of San Jacinto saved the life of General Rusk by risking his own. He was conspicuous for bravery at San Jacinto, and having first served as Attorney-General was later appointed Secretary of War by President Burnet and was elected Vice-president in 1836. His mental and personal qualifications made him the fit choice of Texas as her President (1838). To the eloquent appeals of this member of the Lamar family was due the foundations of the educational system of Texas and valuable grants of public lands to the school and university funds. After the annexation of Texas, Mirabeau B. Lamar served efficiently in the Mexican War. In 1857 he was appointed United States Minister to the Argentine Republic and in 1858 to Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

General Lamar died at his home, Richmond, Texas, 1859."

The Scrap-Book

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The old State Seminary was used for a while as a hospital and was called Taylor's Hospital with Dr. James Fish in charge.

During those trying years when all forces were in demand, words failed to tell the greatest and noblest work done by patriotic women. The great amount of clothing and hospital supplies sent out to the men at the front proves they were a power behind the lines, and this work will show a record for future generations to be proud of.

Admiral Rapheal Semmes for one year was teacher of Moral Philosophy and English literature in Louisiana Military Seminary near Alexandria.

During the days of Reconstruction Louisiana was true to her birthright. On Sept. 14, 1874 made the State a white man's State again. The Ku Klux did well its part for white supremacy.

The Colfax Riot was fought on Easter Sunday, April 13, 1873. This was for white supremacy.

From 1865-1868 Louisiana and Texas formed the 5th. Military District.

President Jefferson Davis died in New Orleans, Dec. 6, 1889. His was the greatest military funeral in the South, the procession was five miles long He was entombed in a cemetery there for several years until removed to Richmond, Va.

The Louisiana Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized in New Orleans in 1898 by Mrs. J. Pinkney Smith and she was the first President.

Motto: "Trust and Go Forward".

The only Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy in a foreign country is the de Polignac Chapter in Paris, France. The wife and daughter of Gen. De Polignac are officers. The wife and son came to Louisiana in 1925 to participate in the unveiling and dedication ceremonies of a monument erected to his memory by the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Mansfield. He is now called the "Lafayette of the South."

Baylor University's Browning Collection

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Asolo contains several hundred autographs of and women who were present at that occasion. A lengthy Biblical genealogical study in the handwriting of the poet's father suggests how he entertained himself in his old age. Here also is the passport Browning used as a young man when he went on a mission to Russia and there is another with many signatures and dates showing the poet's travel with Mrs. Browning, their son, and a maid, during the last years of Mrs. Browning's life.

Especially personal is a bunch of edelweiss which the poet picked in 1884 at St. Moritz and sent to his devoted friend, Mrs. Katherine de Kay Bronson, whose daughter, the Contessa Rucellai, graciously divided with Baylor University. Also of peculiar value is the material collected by Mrs. M. A. Mosher at the time of the dedication of the Herve Riel monument at Croisic.

The Real Worth of the Collection

It is all very well to possess all this "Browningiana", but its value lies in its reaction upon the hearts and minds of students in making them study deeply and lovingly the poet. For twenty-three years there has been a steady increase in the demand for the Browning course. The Loyalty of the students for the Browning Room is strong. An unusual evidence of this pride was demonstrated in 1926 when the Baylor Roundup (the college year book) edited by Lloyd Bouldin of Mineral Wells, was dedicated to Robert Browning, and the Browning motif characterized every section of this annual. So far as is known, this is the only instance where a school annual was devoted to the spirit of an immortal poet, deceased almost fifty years.

Baylor University has donated a shield to the London Browning Settlement which is contended for each spring by the children between ten and twelve years old who write essays concerning Browning or recite poems which he or Mrs. Browning wrote. The shield will be contested for annually until it has been won eleven times, at which time it becomes the property of the final owner.

The Baylor Library offers ample opportunity for intensive and extensive work in Browning. A number of master thesis have been written on subjects pertaining to Browning. Miss Aurelia Brooks (now Mrs. Lee Harlan) made a bibliography of our books and magazines which was published as "Browningiana in Baylor University." Although two thousand copies were published and put on the market at $7.50, it is now practically impossible to secure a copy.

Baylor University has proved itself worthy of the confidence of Browning lovers, and is grateful of its connection with the immortal poet. This University could easily become the clearing house through which all developments of Browning be disseminated. Progress is being made along all lines and in a few more years, the collection may be nearly complete as it is humanly possible for it to be.

With such a wealth of material Baylor University extends to all students of higher education working in this field an invitation to come to Waco to avail themselves of its books and manuscrips, to study them in their sympathetic setting.

Other colleges have specialized in other fields—and Baylor has not tried to compete with them, but it has persisted in this one line until it has collected what is by far the largest collection of Browningiana in the world.

It might not be amiss to tell where and how the money was secured with which the collection was built. A great deal of money was necessary for the purpose, and something more than thirty thousand dollars I have netted by the presentation of poets, high class theatricals, artists, and lecturers while still other funds for the cause came through gifts. Among the poets—and there have been forty nine of them to date (1934)—whose recitals have contributed to this fund have been Alfred Noyes, John Masefield, William Butler Yeats, Rabindranath Tagore, Robert Frost, Vachel Lindsay, Carl Sandburg, Witter Bynner, Amy Lowell, Harriet Monroe, Edward Markham, Percy MacKaye, John G. Neihardt, Bliss Carman, and many others. The Ben Greet Players, the Devereux Players, Madam Borgny-Hammer and Rolf Fjell's Ibsen Players, Stuart Walker in the Book of Job, the Gods of the Mountain, Tony Sargs' Marionettes, Elsie Herndon Kearns' Players, Katherine Cornell and Basil Rathbone in The Barretts of Wimpole Street, Eva LeGallienne as Hedda Gabler, Green Pastures, and Helen Hayes, Pauline Frederick and Philip Mervale in Mary of Scotland, are some of the theatrical companies whose repertoires included Shakespeare, Ibsen, Echegaray, Bjornsen, Sheridan, Tchekov, the very best that drama affords. The other entertainments include concerts by Madam Galli-Curci, Madam Tetrazzini, grand opera singers; Mischa Elman, violinist, and Salvi, harpist; and lecturers by former President William H. Taft, Vice-President Marshall, Josephus Daniel, Hugh Walpole, and very many others. Although these lecturers, poets, and players have been means to an end, it is gratifying to those that have worked for the assembling of the Browning Collection that such excellent and educational entertainments could bring also financial results. Such visitors have stirred the creative literary impulse among the students and have also left in the minds and hearts of the audiences delightful memories which at no great distance will enter into the prize traditions of this institution.

Pioneer Women of Texas

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Sowell, A. J. Early Settlers and Indian Fighters of Southwest Texas, J. C. Jones and Co., Austin, 1900.

Tardy, Mary T., Living Female Writers of the South, Claxton, Remson and Hafflefinger, Philadelphia, Penn., 1872.

Wooten, Dudley, G. A Comprehensive History of Texas. G. Scarff, Dallas, Texas, 1898.

With the Divisions

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tery. How that just as the war ended the bodies of many soldiers had died in hospitals around Raleigh, were tenderly buried in this plot, donated by a citizen, Mr. Henry Mordecial. Some years later, bodies of North Carolina soldiers were brought from Arlington and re-interred in the cemetery at Raleigh. Many notable Confederates lie buried in this cemetery, among them being the gallant Col. Harry K. Burgwyn (aged 21) who fell while leading the famous 26th N. C. Regiment at Gettysburg.

During the exercises of May tenth in the State Cemetery the corner stone was laid to the Memorial Pavilion which is being erected by the N. C. Division, U. D. C. to the North Carolina soldiers of all wars. The President of the Johnston Pettigrew Chapter Mrs. Alfred Williams, has given the stone for the pavilion, this being Wake County native stone. Later on memorial tablets will be placed in the Pavilion, Manly's Battery Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, took part in the Memorial Day exercises, strewing flowers on the graves, and leading the singing of America and Carolina while a quartette sang "Tenting tonight". The drum corps of the American Legion and a firing squad from the State College added to the features of the occasion.

The Manly's Battery Chapter, C. of C. of Raleigh under leadership of Miss Willie Ashe, met the train, the "Robert E. Lee' on Sunday night, April 28th, as it made its initial trip from Florida to New York City. The Children presented a Confederate flag to the Captain of this train and sang Dixie as it left the Capital City for the North.

Texas---1528-1936

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was carried on openly, Mexican troops, convicts, were looked on askance, and when Teran and his troops attempted to collect taxes, actual fighting soon began. The Texans still were not in the mind to set up for themselves but desired to free Mexico and themselves from the tyranny of Santa Anna. Hence for long, efforts were made to ally themselves with some liberal group in Mexico. These efforts were made by the Provisional Government of Texas, established by a general Consultation held in November, 1835. Upon this issue, alliance with Mexico, Texas, for a space, split into two parties with the forces available for the defence widely dispersed over the state.

Taking advantage of this extremity, Santa Anna invaded in force and, wiping out a large part of Texas' forces piecemeal, then took the Alamo after the most desperate defence in American history.

On March 1, 1836, during that fateful seige of the Almo, the representatives of the people of Texas assembled and, with war in their midst, could not but be of one mind. Independence was declared on March 2, 1836. From then until April 21, but a short time, but to Texas it seemed an eternity, for Santa Anna was carrying fire and sword through the country, destroying all that the Texans left behind them in their hurried evacuation of the territory before the enemy. Their mainstay, the army under Houston, seemed headed for Louisiana, but finally Houston turned, caught Santa Anna unawares, and on that famous day for all Texas, San Jacinto Day, he literally destroyed the entire Mexican army and made the great "Napoleon of the West", the exaulted Santa Anna himself prisoner.

Independence was established, now how to maintain it, to secure recognition and if possible, annexation to the United States. From 1836 to annexation, on July 4, 1845, a little over nine years, Texas, under four Presidents, struggled to solve seemingly insurmountable difficulties. Recognition came, from the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Holland. The finances were brought to a reasonable degree of stability, Indians were handled, renewed Mexican invasions were repelled and the government, after being left out in the cold on annexation to the United States by that power, skillfully played the diplomatic game and so set the United States and Great Britain at loggerheads over the future of Texas that the entire American people finally made up their minds to have Texas regardless of the consequences. And have Texas they did if not by treaty, then by joint resolution of Congress on March 1, 1845. On July 4, 1845, Texas accepted and became a state in the American Union.

Texas, a state in the much loved American Union, settled down for a space and enjoyed an unusual period of peace. The United States shouldered her burdens, fought her battles, bought her a great slice of territory to the west and northwest, and took pride in her newest possession. For some time Texas took little interest in national affairs, her politics being largely local and her concerns thereby being limited. Soon the great cotton-slave economy of the Old South possessed Texas in its grip and all Texas took a vital interest in the major questions of the day, so fraught with consequences for the future of both the old Southern States and Texas. On that fatal day in 1860 when Lincoln's election was announced as an accomplished fact, Texas along with the rest of the South could see no other way to perpetuate her own institutions, for to secure justice in the Union seemed hopeless with the Federal Government in the hands of avowed enemies, than to dissolve that Union and to set up for herself, or join with the South in a Southern Confederacy of their own. Sentiment in Texas for the Union was still strong. Houston, Texas' best beloved, was strong for the Union and when his own creation broke from his guiding hand and joined with the rest of the South in the Confederacy, it was over his sacrificed body, for he clearly foresaw the outcome of the fratricidal struggle and died, soon after secession, of a broken heart.

Texas was a vital link in the Confederate system and supplied her brothers to the east with many of the necessities of war and life. Many of Texas' bravest sons fought with Lee and Jackson, Hood and Johnston, and sacrificed freely their lives in the "Lost Cause". But came defeat at last, and as proud in defeat as in victory, she set about to bind her wounds and take her place in the New Union, a nation indivisable, with liberty and justice for all.

From Lone Star to Admiral's Star

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The early life of David Foote Sellers was spent in travel and tutelage to prepare for a military career, such as his noble father had followed in the field of service, for his mother, then a widow with two other sons older than the third boy, (destined for a great Naval Officer,) prepared a foundation for her youngest boy to follow in the foot-steps of his father; and when only sixteen years of age, David Foote Sellers received an appointment from the Honorable Antonio Joseph, entering the U. S. Naval Academy on May 21, 1890. Cadet Sellers was graduated with distinction on June 5, 1894, standing five in a class of forty-seven. His military life began with the learning of the art of naval warefare in the ancient an historic city of Annapolis, which boasts of the finest and best technical Naval School in the world—this institution of learning was established during President James K. Polk's Administration upon the site of an old abandoned Army Post (Fort Severn). Annapolis was cited as the most suitable location for such a place of naval training, and Academic routine, actually, began October 10, 1845 with Captain Franklin Buchanan as its first Superintendent, who later became an Admiral in command of the Confederate States of America Navy; then a Texan followed in 1915, Captain Edward W. Eberle of Denton, Texas, appointed as Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy; and now, instead of proclaiming the "most Noble Roman of them all," the "Lone Star" State declares the most noble of all Superintendents of the Academy, is Admiral David Foote Sellers. Back to the same institution that molded this fine midshipman as the finished naval officer, "par excellence," the new Superintendent, no doubt, in a reminescent mood, recalling his entrance at sixteen years of age—his cadetship, graduation commission, and now a high ranking naval officer, who was in command of Uncle Sam's war vessels for our great U. S. Fleet; then Superintendent of the same Academy from which he was launched as a noble defender of his country. It is altogether fitting and proper that a true born citizen of the free and sovereign State of Texas should participate in the honors of the grand old stronghold of freedom—the free and sovereign State of Maryland. Marking the ceremony of the Naval Academy's new Superintendent, Admiral Sellers' flag was hoisted to the main of the U. S. S. Reina Mercedes at noon on June 16, 1934, when a two-gun salute was fired, as the out-going Supt's flag was "hauled down" and the flag of Admiral Sellers was "run up."

For meritorious services to the Government in duty of great responsibility and hazardous occupation, the following badges have been awarded this distinguished naval officer who has demonstrated strength, coupled with wisdom, and tempered with kindness and humanity: Philippine Campaign, Spanish War, Mexican Campaign, Victory Medal With Bronze Star, and a Navy Cross for his daring deeds during the World War while in command of Battleship Wisconsin and the Transport Agamemnon; two Distinguished Service Medals in connection with the transport of troops to France during the World War, and for service in Nicaragua. The Governments of Nicaragua and Ecuador both decorated him, and the War Department awarded to Admiral Sellers special letters of commendation for his heroic service during the World War.

Two memorable cruises mark a great epoch in the Fleet's history—the first cruise around the world of sixteen battleships (December 16, 1907), and the second, containing the entire U. S. Fleet from West to East Coast, beginning April 1934, and ending May 31, 1934, when Admiral Sellers, who commanded all the many vessels, passing "in review" before our President and Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Claude A. Swanson, flying the President's flag on board the U. S. S. Indianapolis, opposite the Admiral's flag-ship, U. S. S. Pennsylvania. Situated off Ambrose Lightship on the Hudson, every vessel maneuvered; and, without exception, was in perfect formation presenting a most inspiring spectacle in New York Harbor with this great and imposing Armada which was led by the Battleship U. S. S. Pennsylvania, flag-ship of entire Fleet, commanded by Admiral Sellers—the Navy's most majestic peace-time pageant, Uncle Sam's War Vessels.

Previous to his orders as Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet (1934). Admiral Sellers (at this time Rear Admiral), commanded the Battleship Division One of the U. S. Fleet, hoisting his flag September 15, 1931 in the U. S. S. Texas—this Division comprised the Battleships Texas, New York and Oklahoma.

Texas Notables In The War Between The States

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every Irish heart responded when he planted the Stars and Bars in a sand bank exclaiming, as the tears streamed down his cheeks, "Dick Dowling will be a dead man before that flag shall be taken down."

Warm hearts of Erin never forget and the Hibernian Societies of Houston joined hands with Dick Dowling Camp U. C. V. and this movement resulted.

"And we have builded a monument and told the story in stone, But, nay, Dick Dowling, not to you, but to ourselves alone. To show that the deed your brave heart dared, found echo in our own; For what availeth a stone to you whose fame shall outlast stone?"

On March 6th, 1889, while the 20th Legislature was in session, a diamond set gold medal was presented to Miss Annie Dowling, (now Mrs. W. F. Robertson) at Austin. On one side is this inscription: "Presented to Annie Dowling, daughter of our Hero." and on the other: "From citizens of Houston."

These were outpourings of admiration, but graven deep on every Southern heart the names of these "Immortal 42," heroes of Sabine Pass.

Presidents of the Republic of Texas

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assume the duties of the executive office with the solemn assurance to this august assembly that every effort on my part will be made to strengthen and retain the confidence reposed in man to advance the happiness of the people and to widen and confirm the foundation of our National institutions Let the warm obligation of the heart be freely offered to that Divine Being who hath thus far conducted us to glory and prosperity through so many trying scenes; nor should we forget those gallant spirits whose military skill and courage under the guidance of Providence achieved our independence and laid the corner-stone of our young but great Republic. Whether the sons of this Revolution have sealed their devotion to liberty by the blood of martyrdom or whether they still survive to participate in the fruits of their valor, it is equally our duty in justice to our own feelings; and as a bright example to those who are to come after us—to cherish the memory of the dead and to reward the virtues of the living. We have peace to provide; the public credit to establish, also the resources of our country to develop, and I pledge myself to an enlightened and patriotic people under the solemn requirements of your constitution to a faithful fulfillment of my official duties. Pres. Lamar's Administration was a noble example of one who served his two years of trust and confidence to his country.

In 1840 David G. Burnett was again appointed as acting-President of the Republic until the election of General Sam Houston brought back again the valiant hero of San Jacinto to the President's chair. He resumed the policy of his first Administration, repeating his peaceful policy with Mexico as well as to renew his friendly treaty with the Indians, ceasing their ravages along the frontier. He also strengthened and improved the financial condition of Texas, which had already been facilitated by Lamar's Administration. Sam Houston had a remarkable career both in politics as well as in the Army. When twenty years of age only, he entered the U. S. Army and was ordered to Alabama to fight the Creek Indians; and in the Battle of the Horseshoe, he was so seriously wounded by an arrow, that Gen. Andrew Jackson ordered him to go to the rear. He pretended to obey; but later when the stronghold of the Indians was stormed, Sam Houston was the first man across the breastworks. He remained in the Army until 1818, when he resigned and began the study of law. He was elected to Congress from Tennessee; four years later, he become Governor of that State. From 1829 to 1835 he lived among the Indians and was formally adopted by the Cherokees who gave him the name of the "Raven." On a visit to Texas in 1832, he was elected Conmmander-in-Chief of the Texas Army. For thirteen years, Sam Houston represented Texas in the United States Senate, later became Governor of the State. He was a man of wonderful ability, high achievements, and Texas has had few such useful citizens.

President Jones' Administration (Dec. 1844—Feb, 1846) succeeded that of Sam Houston, Doctor Anson Jones called a Convention to meet at Austin July 4, 1845 to decide whether Texas should be annexed to the United States. A unanimous vote to accept annexation, was the voice of the people; and as soon as President Jones went through the formality, etc., he delivered the Government of the Republic of Texas to the new and first Governor of the State of Texas—J. Pinckeny Henderson. When President Polk approved the joint resolution of the U. S. Congress, admitting Texas in the Union, Pres. Jones delivered his farewell address February 16, 1846 declaring that "the Republic of Texas is no more;" so this terminated the office of the last President of the Republic.

When Texas gave up its position as an independent Nation to become a part of the United States, it was necessary to change the form of its Government. It was now to have a Governor instead of President; a Legislature instead of a Congress; also it had to give up the control of her Army and Navy, Customhouses and Postal service; the coining or issuing of money; and the right to declare war to make treaties with other nations.

The annexation of Texas to the United States brought on a war with Mexico, in which the Texans greatly distinguished themselves. At the close of this war, the U. S. aquired a vast territory, and the Rio Grande became the recognized boundry between Texas and Mexico. People poured into the State, and the United States protected her frontier from Mexican and Indian invasion by establishing garrisons; and as Texas was beginning to prosper a question of discension between the Northern and Southern States became so bitter that the Southern States seceded, forming a Government of their own, which took the name of the Confederate States of America. Texas was one of those to secede—thus, began the War Between the States, where Texas played again an heroic part.

Main Street of the South

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In commenting on Mr. Rockfeller's generosity, The Norfolk Ledger Dispatch tell of a picture which appeared recently in the New York Times Rotogravure section.

The picture was of a new museum for Jerusalem, described as The Palestine Museum—which stands outside Herod's Gate and is to be opened shortly. And that, too, is the gift of John D. Rockfeller, Jr. Merely in buildings and restorations, the munificence of this man extends from Virginia to Palestine, from Williamsburg to Jerusalem.

And when even passing thought is given to his works for the actual welfare of mankind, the opportunities for research and study provided by the Rockfeller Foundation, the millions expended thoughtfully and wisely for the eradication of disease and the relief of the suffering, when the catholic interest of the man is considered, when his inclusive benefactions are recalled even in bare outline—why imagination itself falters.

If ever a man in the world held himself to be the trustee of his great wealth that man is Mr. Rockefeller.

Mrs. Oscar Barthold

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She signed the application for Charter of Incorporation of Texas Division in order that it could own property and helped raise the fund to build the Woman's Confederate Home at Austin, Texas, 1906. The property was given to the state in 1911 but she has continued to give her time and talent to its interests. When the portrait of Mrs. W. P. Baugh was unveiled at the home, she was selected to make the address and also to pay a tribute to Governor James Ferguson, who was instrumental in having the state build an annex to the home for a hospital, which the Trustees named Jennie Ferguson Memorial Hospital in memory of Governor Ferguson's mother, and for his interest in securing the Old Land Office on the capitol grounds for the domicile of the Texas Confederate Museum and the Daughters of the Confederacy of Texas.

In the year 1916 Mrs. Barthold was unanimously elected First Vice President of Texas Division, served two years with Chapter Extension as her special work. She was then unanimously chosen as President of Texas Division. Serving three years during the World War, her administration was outstanding in patriotic service in all lines of war work. Every chapter in the Division worked in Red Cross Chapters in every city and town in Texas. The volume of work accomplished by the Daughters was enormous and with the eleven beds placed in the military hospital in France, the Texas Division was acclaimed the Banner Division at the General Convention at Louisville, Kentucky. Mrs. Barthold served as Chairman of Parker County Woman's Liberty Loan for the five drives and the government appointed her Sponsor of the Battle Ship "City of Weatherford" which was christened by her and launched May 21, 1919 at Pensacola, Florida.

The Texas Room in Richmond Confederate Museum, Richmond, Virginia is a perpetual monument to its two pioneer Regents, Mrs. A. V. Winkler of El Paso and Mrs. Joseph Burton Dibrell of Seguine. Their names will always be held in sacred memory for their pioneer work. During Mrs. Winkler's regency the room was furnished and many valuable relics placed therein. During Mrs. Dibrell's regency the Texas Room Endowment Fund was started and a nucleus of $2,500 was raised. The Texas Division created a standing committee to assist the Regent and Mrs. Barthold served many years under Mrs. Dibrell as its Chairman. When Mrs. Dibrell was called to a life of higher service, February 10, 1920, Mrs. Barthold was elected by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, Richmond, Virginia, to fill the vacancy, and has held the office of Regent of Texas Room until the present time. Three outstanding services mark her encumbency—the Endowment Fund has been raised to $5,500 and she hopes to reach the required $6,000 at an early date. Many valuable relics have been added to the collection in Texas Room and the Regent of Texas Room has been made a member of the Executive Board of Texas Division by constitutional amendment which keeps her work as Regent in close touch with the Division. She has attended nearly all the State Conventions, not having missed since 1912; also, nine General Conventions and fifteen Reunions of Confederate Veterans. She has been active in all the local chapter work since its organization.

To Mrs. Barthold has been assigned the important chairmanship of "Confederacies Place in the Texas Centenial Celebration, 1936" by the President of Texas Division, Mrs. C. C. Cameron, Dallas with the members of the Executive Board as the Committee. Mrs. E. W. Bounds, Life member of the Executive Board, Texas Division, U. D. C., Fort Worth, Texas.

The distinguished British Artist, Douglas Chandor, who painted the portrait of Franklin D. Roosevelt recently presented by the Young Democrats to the people of Texas, has appointed Mrs. Barthold as a member of the Committee with Hon. Amon Carter and Hon. Raymond Buck of Fort Worth, to secure the place in the Capitol at Austin and hang the portrait of the president of the United States among the many portraits of Texas heroes that now hang on its walls. The Artist is now a citizen of Weatherford, one of the pioneer towns of Texas that has sent forth into the State and the nation many distinguished sons and daughters. The mother of the president considers the portrait painted by Chandor the best ever painted of her son.

Reagan, The Commoner

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who knew him best, reveal completely his dignity, simplicity and loyalty to country and to friend.

The episode occurred when as a member of the Confederate cabinet he was with President Davis in the retreat from Richmond after the evacuation of that city and the surrender of General Lee.

President Davis, realizing that capture was almost inevitable, insisted on the members of his cabinet leaving him, which all of them, except for illness or special duty, refused to do, many histories to the contrary, notwithstanding. The party was captured at Irwinsville, Ga., and taken to Savannah, where its members were sent on boats to various prisons. Mr. Reagan learned that he was to be sent by a different route from Mr. Davis. He appealed to the Union officer in charge that he be allowed to travel with Mr. Davis, both as his personal and political friend, as the latter was already showing signs of illness from exposure and extreme fatigue. The officer asked General Reagan if he did not realize that being "in company with Mr. Davis would involve him in great danger?" Nothing could have been more characteristic than General Reagan's reply: "I told him I had considered that; that we had entered the contest together and that I was willing to end it with him whatever that end might be."

Loyalty and friendship probably seldom had been proved in a nobler manner. At the moment hatred and bitterness ruled supreme, the chances

were that Mr. Davis and every member of his cabinet arrested with him would be executed. For tunately, wiser council prevailed, but General Reagan had no way of knowing that it would, so his action fulfilled the highest ideal ever held up as a standard—"Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend!"

History Outline

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worked indefatigably for the Confederate Monument at Houston, which cost $8,000.00.

The State Historian, Mrs. Charles Barrett, received in reward for her splendid work, the Raines Banner from the General Organization. Mrs. S. H. Watson, Ex-Historian, compiled a Folio of Old Songs, published through solicitation of funds from chapters.

Any history of Texas Division would be incomplete without mention of the Confederate Museum in Austin. The Division was first allowed space in the Capitol building; later the Museum was moved to the old Land Office Building, and now preserves many priceless Confederate relics,—among them several historical flags. One was carried by Terry's Texas Rangers, and was given to the Division by the Governor of Indiana,the other was brought and presented in person to the Division by Mrs. O. W. Lull of Milford, New Hampshire.

We cannot close without tribute being paid to Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone as "Lawyer of the Texas Division", She was thus affectionately termed, after her appearance before the U. S. Congress and a personal interview with President Theodore Roosevelt, in a plea that the name of Mr. Jefferson Davis be restored on Cabin John Bridge, the Viaduct built through efforts of Mr. Davis when he was U. S. Senator. His name had been carved in stone, and when he cast his destiny with the Confederacy, it was erased. Mrs. Stone's appeal was so eloquent that it carried, and Mr. Davis' name was restored to its rightful place of honor. Nor can we close without paying tribute to the memory of Mrs. D. A. Nunn, who influenced the State Legislature to enact a bill, making President (C. S. A.) Jefferson Davis' birthday a legal holiday in Texas; also to the memory of Mrs. Mollie McGill Rosenberg, our "Patron Saint" and Custodian of Flags as long as she lived. Her generosity allowed Texas Division to realize many ambitions.

Following are the names of ex-Presidents, Texas Division U.. D. C. in chronological order: Mrs. Katie Cabell Currie, later Mrs. J. C. Muse; Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone; Mrs. Benedett B. Tobin; Mrs. Cone Johnson, 1st Vice President presiding; Miss Adelia A. Dunovant; Mrs. Cone Johnson; Miss Katie Daffan; Mrs. Valery Edward Austin; Mrs. Joseph B. Dibrell; Miss Katie Daffan; Mrs. A. R. Howard; Mrs. Hal W. Greer; Mrs. Charles L. Hamil; Mrs. E. O. Spencer; Mrs. Oscar Barthold; Mrs. J. C. Muse; Miss Decca Lamar West; Mrs. E. W. Bounds; Mrs. J. K. Bivins; Mrs. Forrest H. Farley; Miss Katie Daffan; Mrs. Whit Boyd; and Mrs. W. W. Turner.

Among the many notable achievements, none stand out more distinctly, as division work recognized by the General U. D. C. than the World War work under the leadership of Mrs. Oscar Barthold, three years. Beside Red Cross activities, eleven beds in the American hospital at Neuilly France, were endowed. During the 1922-23 administration a Scholarship Fund of $5,000.00 was completed and presented to the University of Texas, "to go to a World War Veteran so long as one should need it. After that to a descendent of a Confederate Veteran.

State Capitals and Capitols of Texas

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HOUSTON—Fearing an attack on the capital after the first Mexican raid on San Antonio, President Houston on March 13, 1842, issued an order for return of the archives to Houston for security (causing the so-called "archive war")

WASHINGTON-ON-THE-BRAZOS—In the following September the capital, by executive order, moved to Washington-on-the-Brazos.

AUSTIN—The seat of government completed the circle back to Austin in 1845, where it has since remained.

Capitols

The early buildings, housing the administrative and legislative officials, were temporary structures. A one-story frame house at Columbia, seat of the first permanent government of the Republic, is sometimes called the first Capitol building. A frame structure at the present site of the Rice Hotel was the capitol at Houston. When Austin was selected the capitol, several log buildings were erected to serve as administrative offices and legislative halls until the first permanent structure was erected. It burned Nov. 9, 1881, and a temporary Capitol located just off the Congress avenue served until the completion of the present structure, which was formally opened May 16, 1888, the corner stone having been laid March 2, 1885.

It was Governor Oran M. Roberts (1879), who called a Special Session of the Legislature to make provisions for the immediate construction of the new Capitol at Austin. Governor Roberts was appointed as head of the commissioners to create this work for this present day structure, and the corner-stone was laid on Texas Independence Day (1885), and the building was completed, being dedicated with elaborate ceremonies on May 17, 1888. The Capitol is constructed of the famous coral-red sparkling granite of Burnet county, considered the seventh largest building of the world at the time of completion, and is second only to the National Capitol at Washington. It is in the form of a Greek Cross, 566 feet long and 280 feet in breadth having a large rotunda and a magnificient dome that rises higher than the dome of the National Capitol. Leading to the main entrance of the Capitol-grounds are Confederate and Alamo monuments. To the east side, is a stately monument in commemoration of John B. Hood and his immortal Brigade.

Texas' Foremost Woman Citizen

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Having spent much time since 1925 in Geneva, where she attended a number of meetings of the League of Nations, Mrs. Pennybacker is convinced it is possible for nations to settle disputes without war, just as individuals settle disagreements without violence.

Scope of Work Cited

She feels the Women's Club will have a great part through its educational channels in continuing to promote peace.

"The federation, in fact, covers every phase of civic life," she pointed out. "The scope of club work had broadened in proportion to the broadening horizon of women's activities, any intelligent woman, no matter what her interests, can find a place somewhere in the organization and through membership can become a more well-rounded individual."

Mrs. Pennybacker is convinced that women accomplish more in club work by not diffusing their energy, by selecting lines of endeavor to which they are best fitted and concentrating on those.

Cooperation Emphasized

She is enthusiastic about the part organizations have in the life of women, in training them not only in working together but in working side by side with men.

"In every great cause men and women work together," she said. "The time has passed when they work in opposite directions."

Does Mrs. Pennybacker believe women would ever have absolute equality with men?

"Ever," she said thoughtfully, "is a long word. But I do think women will eventually have absolute equality with men, provided they continue to prepare themselves. I am convinced of this because I feel the majority of men, deep in their hearts, want to be fair to women."

She mentioned that the President had recognized the ability of women in appointing Miss Perkins Secretary of Labor, as well as a number of other women to high positions.

"The work of Mrs. Roosevelt has also served as a notable incentive to all women," she said. "I am thankful such a remarkable and versatile woman is our First Lady."

During the period referred to Mrs. Pennybacker and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt were guests of Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House.

The recognition and esteem in which Mrs. Pennybacker is held by Texas found its greatest expression in the celebration of her seventieth birthday anniversary in the city of Austin to which hundreds were invited not only in Texas but throughout the nation and foreign countries.

The messages received from distinguished citizens would more than fill a copy of this magazine.

Among the many notable ones were those from the International council of Women: from Lord and Lady Aberdeen of Scotland, Lady Aberdeen having been closely associated with Mrs. Pennybacker in their work for International peace.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, then wife of the Governor of New York wired:

"It always seems to me Mrs. Pennybacker is the greatest inspiration to all young women, because of her indomitable courage and energy. She has accomplished so much and made such a big place for herself in the hearts of so many women, that no one can know her without feeling that she has contributed something to the cause of all women throughout the world."

Texas' most world famous citizen, Colonel E. M. House wired his regrets at being unable to attend the luncheon, sending the following message:

"No woman in America has done more to advance the cause of good government and international peace, and no woman has had a more wholesome influence on public affairs of the nation. May she live long to continue her beneficent work."

The Jefferson Davis Highway

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tiful branches of the Highway will begin at the Confederate Arch in Austin at the State University, (which was the gift of the lamented and revered Major Geo. W. Littlefield, follows the old Post Road through beautiful San Marcos and on to San Antonio known as one of the fascinating cities of the world.

In western Texas (where we hope for a Jefferson Davis National Park) some special memorial will be placed at Fort Davis, named, as was the entire range of mountains, by the United States Government in honor of service of Jefferson Davis, rendered during the Mexican War, when he was proclaimed "the Saviour of the American forces," and the hero of Buena Vista and Monterey." His matchless skill as a military leader and strategist at that time, having been given world recognition by the greatest military authorities.

The west is yet to be conquered, but most favorable progress is reported from New Mexico and Arizona. So there is every reason to believe that the only Highway ever sponsored by a women's organization will soon be a reality and that their dream will come true, that justice and honor shall come to the name of Jefferson Davis, until its glory shall echo from the banks of the Potomac to the golden gate of San Francisco.

Our Vice-President

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callers; and, described by his friends as a man "who has never lost the common touch," this staunch Democrat will proclaim, that "every time one of those Yankees gets a ham, I am going to do my best to get a hog." Mr. Garner's occupancy of the office as Speaker of the House, has given our country an accurate measure of this great man who is second in command of the NRA.

In the South's Book of Remembrance, the name of Jack Nance Garner will be emblazoned in its fold as an eminent servant and statesman of the "Lone Star" State and Country; his many years of duty, rendered to this nation and her people give forth their tributes of esteem and are proud that he is our Vice-president of the United States under a Democratic Administration led by the courageous President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Houston

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In the past three years the South Texas area, of which Houston is the commercial and development production center, has continued to grow in interest and importance in the oil picture of America. Great new fields have been proved and exploration is continuing on an enormous scale. More than 6,000,000 acres of prospective oil-bearing land has been taken under lease by major oil operators in the area in which operations are directed from Houston. While the exploration of this huge area is proceeding rapidly, it will be several decades before the work is completed. An unusual field of future petroleum development is offered by the hundreds of salt domes in the Houston section. Each is a potential oil field.

Houston has an unlimited supply of natural gas, at low cost, for industrial and domestic use. This supply is collected from widely separated fields, brought to Houston in five main trunk lines, thus affording a complete safeguard against interruption of service.

There are 2,825 acres in Houston's public park system. The smaller parks are situated as to be accessible to every resident. Most of the parks are equipped with modern playground facilities and supervised play is conducted by the city recreation department and an eighteen-hole municipal golf course is available to the public in Hermann Park.

Hermann Park also includes a zoological garden, the many varied specimens of which are housed in permanent buildings, and a museum of natural history.

The climate of Houston permits the enjoyment of outdoor sports the year round. Fresh and salt water fishing and hunting for both large and small game are available for the Houston sportsman.

Within short distances of Houston are a number of bayshore resorts where one may enjoy all forms of aquatic sports and indulge in a great variety of summer diversions.

Houston is the home of the Rice Institute, a school of higher learning that has achieved international honors for its exceptional academic standards. It was founded by William Marsh Rice, Houston pioneer, and is supported by an endowment of $14,000,000. Tuition is free and its educational opportunities are available to both young men and young women.

Message of The Pres.-Gen'l

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It is arranged to render intelligent instruction to the American public in the grandest eposode of National History. The Confederate Army was represented by the Virginia Military Institute and the Federal Army by the U. S. Marines. I have extended our cordial appreciation of this invitation to Mr. F. M. Chichester, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the battle Field Park Association.

Thanks also have been expressed to Mr. Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr. Adjutant of the District of Columbia Chapter, of the Military Order of the World War, for his invitation to have the U. D. C. take part in the Army Day parade. Mrs. Eugene Barr, Mrs. Franklin P. Canby and Miss Jessica Smith represented us.

Mrs. J. S. Abernathy, 2nd. Vice President General and Chairman of Education, spoke over the WBBM Air Theatre, Chicago, on the afternoon of April 19th. Her subject was Patriotic education and while she was speaking at the request of the D. A. R. she was also representing the U. D. C. and the great work it is doing in the interest of Patriotic Education which knows no bounds nor limits.

The only invitation which I have been able to accept during the month of April, because of the press of duties, was one that took me to Little Rock on the night of April 22nd to be present at the Marion Hotel at a dinner in honor of the National President of the Auxilliary of Spanish War Veterans, Mrs. Anna Nagle of Boston, Mass. To her I took pleasure in our greetings and was seated by Mr. Sam Crawford who happened to be the adjutant on the Staff of our own beloved Confederate General, Joe Wheeler who service in the Spanish American War was none the less gallant and spectaculer.

God bless you all
Both great and small
And send you a very happy MAY
Faithfully yours,
Annie G. Massey

In Memory

Continued from page 45

as Chaplain, and married the widow of Governor Spotswood of Virginia, who was Lady Jane Butter (a sister of the Duke of Ormonde), and Mrs. Sells was named for this grandmother, Jane Elizabeth Thompson.

The family of Thompsons finally went as far south as Dalton, Georgia, it was there that Mrs. Sells was born. At the time of the war between the States she was about sixteen, and was old enough to know all the hardships and terrors war could bring.

After the war was over, the Thompson family were living in Atlanta, Georgia, where she met Mr. Sells, a Union Army Officer. They were married and went to Chicago to live. There she organized a U. D. C. chapter; also the Sons of Veterans, which was the first of both to be organized in Chicago.

After moving to Columbus, Ohio a few years later (Mr. Sells' old home), she organized the first U. D. C. chapter there; also the first Literary Club in Columbus.

Mrs. Sells was entirely responsible for the Government becoming interested in Camp Chase at Columbus, Ohio, and contributing to the care of that cemetery.

She will not only be missed by these different organizations, but in the entire state of Ohio, as well as Georgia.

What others say of The Southern Magazine

"I love the magazine. It thrills me. A visitor from the Old South entering my home."—*West Virginia.*

"I enjoy each issue more and more. No Southern home should be with out it."—*Tulsa, Oklahoma.*

"It is exceedingly interesting and well set up and I congratulate you on getting out such an interesting publication."—*Richmond, Virginia.*

"Through the Medium of this magazine and through the work of all southern enterprises, the South will continue to move forward as an inseparable link in nation's progress."—*Austin, Texas.*

"I enjoy every number. I think it is a fine magazine".—*Houston, Texas.*

The first issue of The Southern Magazine came to me yesterday. It is simply a wonderful edition. I wish to congratulate you and the editors in charge."—*Jacksonville, Florida.*

It is with pleasure that I enclose $2.00 for eight copies of the Louisiana edition of your delightful monthly "The Southern Magazine".—*New Orleans, Louisiana.*

"I feel that we can not afford to miss a single copy. It is invaluable.—*North Carolina.*

"Enclosed is $1.50 for which please send my husband a subscription to The Southern Magazine. He carries mine off before I can read it and I cannot wait for him to get through"—You might say it is a Christmas Gift from me."—*Virginia subscriber.*

"It is an excellent Magazine and should be in the home of every Southern family pretending to keep abreast of the times."—*Annapolis, Maryland.*

"I am delighted with the magazine and could not get along without it".—*Tallapoosa, Georgia.*

"Enjoy the MAGAZINE so much and think it most wonderful."—*Kentucky.*

Enclosed is check for two years subscription to The Southern Magazine. I certainly enjoy it."—*Morgantown, North Carolina.*

Just a line to tell you how much I like the Magazine and how proud I was to find one of my very first poems reprinted in it recently. Thank you. I enclose five dollars for five year subscription." —*Statesville, North Carolina.*

"I was so glad to see the article on Alexander Hamilton just now as the state of West Virginia is at last getting ready to buy and make a state park of Blennerhassett Island here. This will finally become the historical magazine of the United States."—*Parkersburg, West Virginia.*

"I do not wish to be without a single number. It is a most welcome and entertaining guest."—*Eddyville, Kentucky.*

"I want to congratulate you on the splendid magazine."—*Washington, D. C.*

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